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ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Substance of the British Note on the Alabama Claims.

No Demand Made or Suggestion of Unfriendly Action.

A Quiet Allusion to the Matter in the Queen's Speech.

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THE BRITISH NOTE.

What was Actually Said in Earl Granville's Note—No Demand of any Kind Made.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The friendly communication to the Government of the United States, regarding the interpretation of the Treaty of Washington, alluded to in the Queen's Speech, consists, so far as this Government is yet advised, of a note from Earl **GRANVILLE** to Gen. **SCHENCK**, the substance of which the latter communicates by telegraph. This note is not in the nature of a demand, nor even a request that there shall be any withdrawal of the claims for indirect damages. It alludes to the excitement in the public mind and in the Press on the subject, and ascribes it to the different interpretation put upon the Treaty by the United States from that which it received at the hands of the English Government. This simply gives this Government an opportunity, if it desires, of making an explanation, or even of withdrawing that part of the case which is the subject of misinterpretation; but there is no demand on the part of the English Government that such action should be taken. No reply has yet been made. The subject was informally talked over in the Cabinet meeting today, and the expression of the members of the Cabinet was quite unanimous that the reference of all claims and questions to the Geneva Tribunal was absolute, and that to that body must be left the question of rejecting or allowing the claims known as "indirect losses." When a reply is made, this will be the position taken. The President is very firm on this point, and he is unanimously supported by his Cabinet, and by all the Republican strength in Congress, including Mr. **SUMNER** and Gen. **BANKS**. The opinion is nowhere entertained here that the British Government will insist upon such a thing as a withdrawal of this part of the case of the United States. The feeling is quiet and firm, and there is probably less excitement here over the situation than anywhere else. Mr. **EDMUNDS** today offered in the Senate a resolution calling on the President to communicate any information not incompatible with the public interests, which he might have relative to the intention of Great Britain to revoke the Treaty of Washington. The introduction of this resolution gave Mr. **EDMUNDS** an opportunity to make a brief speech relative to the rumors of the action of the British Government, in which the text of the Treaty, the protocols of the Joint Commission, a speech of Mr. **COBDEN** and Mr. **BEAMIS'** book were quoted from to show that we had a right to make the claim for consequential damages about which England is so sensitive, and that it was well understood that we had that right. He expressed the belief that no such demand as the reports represent had been made, and said in case it had, the responsibility for the consequences must rest upon Great Britain. Mr. **TRUMBULL** took exceptions to the wording of a part of the resolution as assuming too much, and they were stricken off. The resolution will come up again to-morrow.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

A Quiet Allusion to the Alabama Claims—Her Majesty Will Attend the Thanksgiving at St. Paul.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The opening of the session for 1872, of the Imperial Parliament, took place today. The attendance of members was unusually large, while the customary crowd of spectators, male and female, admitted by members' orders, was to be seen in the galleries and upon the floors of the House of Lords. The announcement that Her Majesty would be represented by Commissioners, chilled that loyal ardor of English men and women who otherwise would have thronged all the avenues leading to the "palace of Parliament." The House of Commons was called to order shortly after noon, when the body was summoned to the House of Lords. Lord Chancellor **HATHERLY** read the speech, which is as follows:

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: I avail myself of the opportunity afforded by your reassembling for the discharge of your momentous duties to renew the expression of my thankfulness to the Almighty for the deliverance of my son from most imminent danger, and my lively recollection of the profound universal sympathy shown by my loyal people during that period of anxiety and trial. I purpose that on Tuesday, the 27th inst., conformably to the good and becoming usages of former days, the blessing thus received shall be acknowledged, on behalf of the nation, by thanksgiving in the Metropolitan Cathedral. At this celebration it is my desire and hope to be present. Direction has been given to provide the necessary accommodations for the members of Parliament. The assurances of friendship that I receive from foreign Powers continue in all respects satisfactory; and I need hardly assure you that my endeavors will at all times be steadily directed toward the maintenance of those friendly relations.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The slave trade, and practices scarcely to be distinguished from slave trading, are still pursued in more than one quarter of the world, and continue to attract the attention of my Government. In the South Sea Islands the name of the British Empire is even now dishonored by the connection of some of my subjects with these nefarious practices; and in one of them the murder of an exemplary prelate casts fresh light upon some of the baneful consequences. A bill will be presented you for facilitating the trial of offenses of this class in Australia. Endeavors will be made to increase, in other forms, the means for the counteraction of the evil.

THE TREATY WITH FRANCE.

Various communications have passed between my Government and that of France on the subject of the commercial treaty concluded in 1860. From the divergence in the views respectively entertained in relation to the value of protective laws, this correspondence has not brought about any agreement to modify that important convention. Both sides, however, have uniformly declared their earnest desire that nothing shall occur to impair the cordiality which has so long prevailed between the nations. The papers relating to these subjects will be laid before you.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

The arbitrators appointed pursuant to the Treaty of Washington for the purpose of amicably settling the *Alabama* claims, held their first meeting in Geneva. Cases were laid before the arbitrators on behalf of each party to the treaty. In the case so submitted by the United States large claims are included which are understood, on my part, not to be within the province of the arbitrators. On this subject I have caused a friendly communication to be made to the Government of the United States. The Emperor of Germany has undertaken to arbitrate on the San Juan water boundary, and the cases of the two Governments have been presented to His Imperial Majesty. The Commission to sit at Washington has been appointed and is in session. The provisions of the treaty, which require the consent of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, await its assembling.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Turning to domestic affairs, I am glad to apprise you, that with a very few exceptions, Ireland has been free from serious crime. Trade in that part of the kingdom has been active, and the advance in agricultural industry remarkable. I am able also to congratulate you, so far as present experience allows judgment to be passed, upon the perceptible diminution in the number of both graver crimes and habitual criminals in Great Britain.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: The principal estimates for the coming year have been prepared, and they will at once be laid before you. I trust you will find them suitable to the circumstances of the country. The state of the revenue affords favorable indications of the demand for employment, and of the general condition of the people—indications which are corroborated by a decline of pauperism not inconsiderable.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: Your attention is invited to several measures of acknowledged national interest. Among these are bills for the improvement of public education in Scotland, for the regulation of the mines, for the amendment of the licensing system, for fixing the relation of the Superior Courts of Justice and Appeal. In particular, a bill having for its main object the establishment of secret voting; together with a measure relating to the corrupt practices at Parliamentary elections, will be immediately presented. Several measures of administrative improvement in Ireland will be laid before you; likewise legislative provisions founded on the report of the Sanitary Commission.

You, my Lords and gentlemen, will, I am confident, again apply your well-known assiduity to the work of legislation, which from the increasing exigencies of modern society, still seems to grow upon your hands; and I shall continue to rely, under Providence, alike on the loyalty of my people and your energy and wisdom to sustain the constant efforts of the Crown to discharge the duties, uphold the rights and defend the honor of the Empire.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Disraeli Assails the Administration on the Subject of the Treaty—Reply by Mr. Gladstone.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—There was a full attendance of members at the assembling of the House of Commons today. After the body had returned from the House of Lords bills for the abolition of the Game laws, university tests, excise &c., were presented. Dr. **DONALD DALRYMPLE**, member for Bath, introduced a resolution looking to the amelioration of the condition of inebriates. Mr. **FREDERICK A. MILBANK**, member for the North Riding of Yorkshire, gave notice of his intention to offer a resolution asking **SIR CHARLES DILKE** if he adhered to the sentiments expressed in his speeches, delivered at Newcastle and other places during the recess of Parliament.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Mr. **DISRAELI** then rose and called the attention of the House to the paragraph of the Royal speech in reference to the arbitration of the *Alabama* claims. He animadverted at some length upon the Treaty of Washington, for the faults of which he blamed the Foreign Secretary, Earl **GRANVILLE**, and the Premier, Mr. **GLADSTONE**. In view of the developments which had been made by the assembling of the arbiters at Geneva, Mr. **DISRAELI** wanted to know why the Government was exultant over the edification it had given to Parliament on the subject. The Royal speech was signally unsatisfactory, and showed, in his opinion, that the Government still lacked a proper appreciation of the gravity of the question at issue between England and the United States. The American claims were greater than those which would follow a total conquest—they were preposterous and impractical, and, if admitted, would be fatal to the power and honor of England. Yet, said Mr. **DISRAELI**, sneeringly, the whole subject is disposed of in one brief paragraph of the Royal speech.

Mr. **GLADSTONE** followed in reply. He said the Treaty of Washington itself shows that England is ready to make every concession, short of national honor, to establish friendly relations with America, and to set an example to be followed by other nations henceforth. The Government, said the Premier, is ready to explain everything in connection with the treaty, but it will not admit that it has unwittingly made a mistake. The paragraph in the treaty is the only fair and unmistakable interpretation of the treaty. He could, if he desired, refer to the preposterous character of the American demands, which of itself proved their absurdity, for they were such as no people in the last extremity of war, or in the lowest depths of national misfortune, with the spirit of the people of England in their hearts, would ever submit to. [Cheers.] Mr. **GLADSTONE** concluded by saying the Government would maintain the position it had taken, firmly, though in a friendly manner.

NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

Sharp Criticism of the German Press on the Course of England.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The excitement over the *Alabama* claims continues in the newspapers, but the journals which oppose them outright have become suddenly silent. The excitement, which furnishes a convenient diversion from awkward home topics, is certainly fostered by the Government, and any embarrassment it may cause them in the future the Government can easily escape from by an appeal to the popular prejudice against American extravagance. The *Daily Telegraph* complains that the English newspapers are not sufficiently distinct and vehement in their denunciation of the American case, and says that the hesitating tone in their criticisms is deeply to be regretted, as it tends to encourage erroneous notions of the real purpose of the English people, which is to impress the Americans that in their demands there cannot be any possibility of a shadow of justification. The demand, continues the *Telegraph*, for an indemnity for the prolongation of the American war is so monstrous that it leaves no other resort but to shut the door in the face of all indirect damages. The *Daily News* says that the introduction into the American case of indirect losses causes a misunderstanding, which, unless rectified, the arbitration cannot proceed. The *Times* says that England declines to stand on the defensive against the claims of America for indirect damages, the withdrawal of which she understood to be the condition of the whole agreement. The Augsburg *Allgemeine Zeitung* says that the attempt of England to forestall European judgment and gain opinion in her favor is as foolish as it is unjust. The *Zeitung* contrasts the silence and moderation of the American Press with the ill-considered clamor of the English. The Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* says England assumes to be a party and a judge at one and the same time. The *Memorial Diplomatique* says the question of the American claims for indirect damages against Great Britain is not a novelty; it was distinctly formulated in the protocol of the Treaty of Washington, without the protest of the British Commissioners.

The Symptoms of Frenzy Declining—The London Times Anxious to Allay the Furor.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The London *Times* this morning preserves the tone of moderation it assumed yesterday, in treating the subject of the American claims. It deprecates intemperate denunciation of the treaty and hopes it will lead to no hasty action or resolves. The present duty of English statesmen is to say or do nothing likely to prejudice any attempt to remove the misunderstanding which has unhappily arisen. The *Daily Telegraph* pronounces the claim for indirect damages utterly indefensible, inadmissible and baseless. It regrets any hesitation on the part of the London Press to stigmatize the demands as they deserve. The intentions of England cannot be too strongly impressed on the people of the United States. The *Telegraph* feels convinced that the American Government will withdraw its extraordinary demands.

IN CONGRESS.

Debate on Senator Edmunds' Resolution Asking for Information.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—In the Senate, today, Mr. **EDMUNDS**, of Vermont, offered a resolution asking for any information in the President's possession respecting "the alleged intention of the Government of Great Britain to revoke the treaty unless the claims of this Government shall be presented upon a principle and in a manner agreeable to the other party," and addressed the Senate on the subject. He said: "I think it extremely desirable that we should have some information upon this subject. Nobody feels more deeply than I the value of peace between the two Governments. I think the people of this nation, when they surrendered what they considered to be a matter of national honor and national right which ought not to have been submitted, as they thought, to any arbitration whatever, except themselves, were making a great concession in the interest of peace between nations. This treaty, which we are told is under discussion with a view to its revocation, was the product, so far as we are concerned, of this desire for peace. Every word shows that the people of the United States had given up what they considered to be valuable rights and privileges in the interest of arbitration between nations for the settlement of their disputes. It is stated that the ground of this proposal to repudiate is that the case of the United States, offered under the treaty to the arbitrators is one which makes pretensions for damages that we have no right to make, that is to say, that the claim for consequential damages for the acts of the British cruisers, called the *Alabama* claims, are not claims which the treaty will fairly embrace, and are not those, therefore, which ought to be allowed, one of the very questions which you might suppose would be proper for that tribunal to try. That was the object of having a tribunal, to try and decide something. But now let us see whether this pretension is well founded. I hold in my hand this case which has been made the subject of this complaint. It commences with a reference to the negotiations and protocols which took place in the founding of this Commission out of which this treaty grew, and contains copious extracts from the daily proceedings of the Commissioners on the one side, and on the other, which go by the name of the *Protocol*. In that I find quoted from the *Protocol*, which is, also in print, and I believe, published the following: 'At the Conference held on the 8th of March the American Commissioners stated that the people and the Government of the United States felt that they had sustained a great wrong, and that great losses and injuries were inflicted upon their commerce and their material interests by the course and conduct of Great Britain during the recent rebellion in the United States; that what had occurred in Great Britain and her colonies during that period had given rise to feelings in the United States which the people of the United States did not desire to cherish toward Great Britain; that is to say, feelings of resentment—feelings that we had been struck by our mother when we were in distress. That the history of the *Alabama*, and other cruisers which had been fitted out, or armed, or equipped, or which had received augmentation of force in Great Britain or in her colonies, and of the operations of those vessels showed extensive direct losses in the capture and destruction of a large number of vessels with their cargoes; and in the heavy national expenditures in the pursuit of the cruisers; and indirect injury in a transfer of a large part of the American commercial marine to the British flag; in the enhanced payments of insurance, in the prolongation of the war, and in the addition of a large sum to the cost of the war and the suppression of the rebellion; and also showed that Great Britain by reason of failure in the proper observance of her duties as a neutral had become justly liable for the acts of these cruisers and of their tenders; that the claims for the loss and destruction of private property which had been thus far presented amounted to about $14,000,000, without interest, which amount was liable to be increased greatly by claims which had not been presented. The cost to which the Government had been put in the pursuit of cruisers could easily be ascertained by certificates of Government accounting officers; that in the hope of an amicable settlement, no estimate was made of the indirect losses, without prejudice, however, to the right to indemnification in their account, in the event of no such settlement being made." Here, then, you have from the official record of the proceedings of this Commission, preliminary to the conclusion of this treaty, a complete and fair statement of the United States, coupled with estimates as far as they could be made, and an excuse for not furnishing estimates as far as they could not be made, provided a treaty could be concluded which should settle the disputes and square the accounts between the United States and Her Majesty's Government. Instead of concluding such a treaty, which would settle the controversy and make an end of it, it ended the old controversy in the form in which it stood, and opened a new one in the form of a civil litigation, in the form of arbitration, consisting of persons mutually to be chosen, so that the right which we reserved without prejudice for their indemnification, unless we could agree then and there, was expressly reserved. It is stated, also, beyond this plain protocol in the treaty itself, which is, perhaps, the best evidence of what the parties intended to submit, viz.:

ARTICLE I. *Whereas*, Differences have arisen between the Government of the United States and the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, and still exist, growing out of the acts committed by the several vessels which have given rise to the claim generally known as the *Alabama* claims.

And then follows the clause that Her Majesty's Government are willing to express, in a friendly spirit, her regret for the unfortunate occurrences which I need not repeat. Now, in order to remove and adjust all complaints and claims on the part of the United States, and to provide for the speedy settlement of such claims which are not admitted by Her Britannic Majesty's Government, the high contracting parties agree that all the said claims growing out of acts committed by the aforesaid vessels, and generally known as the *Alabama* claims, shall be referred to a tribunal of arbitration. Here, then, Mr. President, you have in express language, in the treaty itself, the statement that all our complaints and all our claims, which are set up as growing out of the acts of these cruisers, that is the necessary and natural consequences of them, as well as the acts themselves, not for the acts of the cruisers, but growing out of those acts as consequences, should be submitted to this tribunal of arbitration, and decided upon the principles fixed for their decision. This is not all, Mr. President, beyond the plain and indisputable meaning of this language employed. It is a matter of public history, notorious to all men, that our claims thus covered did embrace all damages and losses arising from the natural and necessary consequences of the wrongful acts and omissions of the British Government. These claims were stated by my honorable friend from Massachusetts (Mr. **SUMNER**) in a speech upon the preceding treaty with Her Majesty's Government, and it was as well known perhaps to the British nation, possibly better known to the whole English nation than any other discussion on any other public subject in the United States since the Revolution, and perhaps including the Revolution. That is not all. One of the statesmen of Great Britain—Mr. **COBDEN**—in informing Parliament what responsibilities they were assuming in permitting these cruisers to escape, used this language in 1864. [Here Mr. **EDMUNDS** cited in *Hansard*, vol. 5, page 172, where Mr. **COBDEN** sets forth the nature and extent of the damage to our commerce by rebel cruisers, directly and indirectly, in reply to an argument of the Attorney-General, that the British law as it stood was effective for preventing a breach of neutrality.] The book, Mr. **EDMUNDS** continued, from which I have read Mr. **COBDEN**'s words, is a book which was published with a view to public information preceding this very treaty. It is the very valuable book of Mr. **BEAMIS**, which was printed in the Winter of 1870-71, and covers the statement of this whole case. In this book of his he again sets forth in the strongest language, not only the actual damage to our vessels as a ground of claim, but also all the indirect, as they are sometimes called, but more properly the direct, natural and consequent damages growing out of these acts, and he states them much in the way that Mr. **COBDEN** does, only perhaps in a more summary and concise manner. He states them as grounds for consideration and grounds for claim on the part of our Government. I shall read only one clause of this, because I am asking the indulgence of the Senate to make these remarks: "The escape of, and burning by the *Florida*, *Alabama*, and other vessels greatly increased the hopes and expections of the insurgents, and on that account the contest was very much prolonged. That contest cost the United States $4,000,000,000. Let any one think of that amount and make his own estimate of how much less the United States would have required to expend if the Queen's proclamation of neutrality had never been issued and if the *Florida* and *Alabama* had never escaped from Liverpool. In this connection, remember that a large number of United States war vessels were four years employed in seeking to prevent the escape of some *Florida* or *Alabama* from a British port, or in vainly searching for her over the ocean, and remember that these same United States vessels could have been used more effectually to close the Southern ports if they had not been needed for this other purpose. These damages to the nation can only be approximated; but their existence is certain, and the amount is monstrous. Mr. **EDMUNDS** continued—This item is the record evidence we have which demonstrates beyond any reasonable cavil, not only that the letter and text of the treaty fairly includes the making of these claims; I do not say the paying them, that is one of the matters which we agreed to arbitrate, it may be that they will be decided against us, that is another question, but the right to make these claims and have the fair and unbiased judgment of the Tribunal of Arbitration upon them is found in the very letter of the treaty. It is found in the fact that for years the English Government and nation had had notice of the fact that these damages were accruing, had had notice of the fact that they were a part of the claim and part of the ground for reimbursement, which the people of the United States thought was a just and proper ground for reimbursement. Now, Mr. President, what does this mean? It would look almost like a pretext for revoking the treaty or a contrivance to exert an external influence upon the arbitrators prejudicial to our case before them, if the Government or Parliament of Great Britain were to assume the attitude imputed to them by the Press reports. If it be the fact, let us say amen, and enter into no more treaties with Powers who are so ready and willing to break them, and be ready at the proper time to vindicate the honor and enforce the just claims of our country. Contrary to the plain meaning of this Treaty on another topic, as well as to the universal understanding of the American Government and people, the Confederate loan has been made the subject of a claim on the part of British subjects before the Commissioners sitting at Washington, and the judgment of that body has been taken upon it happily in favor of our own Government, but it remains, if the fact be as asserted, for the British Government to fly in the face of its most solemn stipulations because we make a claim which its own statesmen had pointed out, which our own statesmen had expounded and upheld, which had been made public everywhere, which was brought directly to the notice of that Government in these very negotiations, and which it had by unmistakable language in the treaty agreed to have tried and decided. But if the motive of the English nation in its supposed attitude be the other one I have mentioned, namely, to exert an influence from without on the tribunal at Geneva, and, as it may be called, to prejudice or overcome the jury through clamor and passion, then the sooner that fact is known the better for all parties concerned. I am reluctant, Mr. President, to believe that either of these alternatives exists, but, in view of the known history of these affairs, it is almost impossible to imagine any other, if, indeed, the whole report is not a newspaper canard, as, I trust, in the interest of peace and honor, it may be. If, however, upon obtaining this information, which, I hope, we shall ask for, it shall appear that these reports are true, it will be a subject for earnest consideration, and steps of preparation and precaution should be taken in order that our honor and our just rights may be upheld. I hope, therefore, that the resolution may be adopted, at this time, unanimously.

At the conclusion of Mr. **EDMUNDS**' remarks, Mr. **MORTON** obtained the floor, but gave way to Mr. **TRUMBULL**, who said it was a very extraordinary thing that the Senate should be asked to pass a resolution of this character assuming upon no other basis than mere newspaper reports that Great Britain intended to repudiate a solemn treaty. If the United States desired to provoke a breach of the treaty, no more effectual way to do it could be found than thus to insult Great Britain. The British Parliament had not yet met, and we had no trustworthy information whatever that the British Government did not intend to stand by the treaty, yet the Senate was asked to pass a resolution assuming that the treaty was to be revoked.

Mr. **EDMUNDS** replied that the British newspapers reported that the Government had the subject under consideration; and as to the meeting of Parliament, this was a matter which did not necessarily require Parliamentary action at all. His resolution was merely an ordinary resolution of inquiry, which assumed nothing, and he did not see why it should excite the Senator's astonishment.

Mr. **TRUMBULL** insisted that the last clause of the resolution undertaking to state the ground upon which the revocation of the treaty was contemplated, did contain an assumption, and said it was shocking that upon a question which threatened the peace of two of the greatest nations of the world, one of these nations should be taking action upon what might prove to be a mere newspaper canard.

Mr. **EDMUNDS** said that to relieve the mind of the Senator, (Mr. **TRUMBULL**,) he would strike out the last clause of the resolution, beginning with the word "unless," which was done.

Mr. **CAMERON**, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations: Mr. President, I do not know why this resolution is offered; I cannot imagine that the Government is in possession of any such information as the resolution calls for. I have no idea that the British Government is going to repudiate the Treaty or any part of it, and I would not be the first to suppose that they would be guilty of an act of such wrong to us and dishonor and disgrace to themselves. The resolution went over, and Mr. **EDMUNDS** gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow and urge its passage.

THE TERWILLIGER CASE.

Continuation of the Special Investigation.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—Before the special Senate Committee appointed to investigate the charges against Mr. **TERWILLIGER**, Clerk of the Senate, this evening, **JOHN D. PARSONS**, of **WEED, PARSONS & CO.**, testified to paying **TERWILLIGER** nearly $4,700 for commissions on printing given his firm also to recalling bills sent in, and changing the amounts as stated in Mr. **GRACIE**'s affidavit, because of an error in the first bill as made out. He says that the change in the first was made by my son, he not being conversant with book-printing when these figures were changed. I received from the foreman of my book department a statement of all the items of composition of the work for that Committee. That work commenced in 1868, in the Winter, when I was not in the city. I left for the South early in the Spring. On my return home in the Winter of 1869, it was necessary to ascertain the amount of this printing charged, and I went through the whole of that account. This printing was brought to us by piecemeal. It was not a job brought all at once; it was every day's work as the Committee passed along, or as the proceedings of the Committee passed. We would print one edition of that work, and in a few days probably, another edition would be called for, and we would be obliged to reset the whole of that work. In the progress of that work we had to set it at least three times, and, if I am not much mistaken, we then stereotyped it to prevent recomposition; when the return was made to me, I covered that whole ground; when my son made the charge he merely took the book and charged as an experiment to see how near he could approach to what was right, knowing that afterward I had to pass over the same thing and make the charge. In the making out of that bill, **GRACIE** had made out a bill according to that paper, but the bill was greater than that paper, and therefore he must have had some other memorandum, because I made no charges except what were right. That is my explanation, as far as I can go from memory.

POST-OFFICE ROBBERY.

A Mail Clerk Steals Thirty Thousand Dollars—Sixty Unopened Letters Found on Him.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—A clerk in the Boston Post-office is said to have stolen $30,000 from letters. His name is **MARSHALL S. P. LAWS**, aged twenty-six years, unmarried, and has been employed three years in the mailing department, on a salary of $600 a year. He has confessed, and turned over to Postmaster **BURT** the following property, accumulated since he held office: Three dwelling-houses, worth $8,000 each; books of deposit in Home Savings Bank, $400; Emigrant Savings Bank, $700; Boston Five-cent Savings Bank, $900; West Boston Savings Bank, $900, and Provident Institution for Saving, $900; gold watch $100. Sixty unopened letters were found upon him.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The General Order Business—Tobacco Tax—Charles Hale Before the Committee on Foreign Affairs—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The announcement that the President would soon require the abolition of the General Order business has already begotten a cloud of applicants, who imagine apparently that the only change that is to be made is to put **LEET & STOCKING** out and to put somebody else in. Influences, therefore, such as are untruly alleged to have secured the business for the present owners are being evoked in behalf of particular aspirants. To all such the information may be interesting that the President will not act before the Committee makes its report, and the near approach of the end of its labors is hailed with satisfaction. That report will be made the basis of action, in order that there may be no appearance of prejudging the case, and also in order that the light and weight of the Committee's recommendations may be fully considered. But the greatest mistake of all is to suppose that the President is simply going to make a change in the proprietors of the business. He has nothing whatever to do with their selection and never has had; that belongs to the Collector of the Port of New-York, who is responsible for the collection of the revenue. What the President will require will be not that special vengeance be inflicted upon **LEET & STOCKING**, who certainly have served the interests of the revenue well, but that the whole system be thoroughly reformed, and that the features wherein abuses are now prevalent be thoroughly wiped out. This he can require to be done, and can even exercise the influence of his opinion as to what shape the changes should take, though he is much more likely to leave such details to the Secretary of the Treasury and to the Collector of the port of New-York. One thing he cannot and will not do, and that is appoint the successors of **LEET & STOCKING**, even if they are to have successors, which is exceedingly doubtful. It is, therefore, worse than useless to apply at the White House for the position of General Order storekeeper.

THE HOUSE.

The House of Representatives spent a profitless session today. The morning hour was wasted in filibustering attempts to stave off action on the seat question, while the rest of the day was spent on the Educational bill without reaching a vote.

TOBACCO TAX.

It is probable that the Ways and Means Committee will take a vote on the Tobacco tax question on Thursday, and it is improbable that there will be strength enough in the Committee to fix the uniform tax at a higher figure than sixteen cents.

THE SENATE.

The Amnesty bill was discussed again all day in the Senate without any result. The participants today were Senators **SHERMAN**, **THURMAN**, **MORTON** and **FRELINGHUYSEN**, and the particular topics of discussion were the constitutionality of Mr. **SUMNER**'s amendment. The friends of the passage of the Amnesty bill without amendments think its chances are gaining by delay, and will not press a vote till the discussion is exhausted; the end may come to-morrow, or it may not come this week.

THE HALE INQUIRIES.

Mr. **CHARLES HALE** was before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, today, but did not finish his statement. The Committee have another meeting to-morrow, when he will conclude. The Committee seemed much pleased, today, and will, no doubt, decide in his favor.

THE STOUT CASE.

United States Attorney **BATES** of Utah, has been told by the President that there was no foundation in the rumors that he would be removed. It is regarded as certain that he will be fully sustained. The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of **STOUT** was made by a divided Court, the division being four to four. Four of the Judges based their decision entirely upon technical grounds, and four of them entered upon the merits of the case. Upon this latter ground it is understood that the whole Court would have been agreed, and that the decision was really a victory for the party supporting Attorney **BATES**.

DELAWARE NAVIGATION.

The House Committee on Commerce today heard a delegation from Trenton, N. J., in favor of an appropriation by Congress of $75,000, to improve the navigation of the Delaware River.

SENATOR DAVIS' ILLNESS.

Senator **GARRET DAVIS**, of Kentucky, is lying ill, and it is reported that he has been stricken with paralysis and that his recovery is extremely doubtful. It has been noticed on several occasions in the past year or two that the strength of his nervous power was giving way, and fears of sudden prostration have been entertained by his friends. The present attack is ascribed to exhausting mental labor.

BROOKLYN WHISKY RAIDS.

Mr. **KINSELLA**, member of Congress from Brooklyn, and editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, having totally misrepresented through his paper the circumstances under which the Police were lately employed to assist the revenue officers in making an illicit whisky raid in the Fifth Ward of Brooklyn, the revenue officers have made a report, showing that, on previous occasions, the Police Commissioners in Brooklyn have positively refused protection to the revenue officers, and hence they were obliged to call on the military officers for protection and assistance. It is only since the November elections that the Police Commissioners have been willing to allow the use of their force for the purpose.

CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

The President today renominated **H. R. HURLBURD** to be Controller of the Currency, to succeed himself, the term for which he was appointed having expired. In the Executive Session of the Senate, this afternoon, the attempt was made to secure immediate confirmation, but at first objection was made to action being taken today; subsequently the objection was withdrawn, and the nomination was confirmed by a unanimous vote.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

A large part of the Executive Session today was taken up with a discussion of the nomination of Gen. **LEGATE**, a reconsideration of the vote by which it was confirmed having been before made. It is understood that the old question of corrupt bargains attending the impeachment trial was brought forward again and the old charges revived and discussed. It is impossible to predict the result.

AN INTERNATIONAL TRADE-MARK CASE.

The suit of **JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS**, of Sheffield, England, against Messrs. **PHILP. & SOLOMONS**, stationers, of this city, for a violation of the plaintiffs' trade-mark in supplying the Departments with cutlery manufactured in Germany and stamped with a star and Maltese cross, came up for final hearing today in the Court of Equity, and was decided in favor of the plaintiffs. A perpetual injunction was granted restraining the defendants from any further sale of cutlery bearing the star and Maltese cross, unless manufactured by the plaintiffs.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.

Mr. **SHERMAN**, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to call in the $3,000,000 of three per cent. certificates monthly, in addition to the amount he is now authorized to retire each month, by existing laws.

QUARANTINE ABUSES.

Mr. **CONKLING**'s resolution directing the Committee on Retrenchment to investigate the alleged abuses and extortions in connection with the Quarantine and Health regulations in New-York, was adopted. Mr. **FENTON** asked whether they were under State control. Mr. **CONKLING** said one object of the resolution was to ascertain how far Congress could take the jurisdiction of them.

A MEMORIAL FROM NEW-YORK.

Mr. **FENTON** presented the following:

"We, the undersigned, citizens of the United States, having at heart the best interests of our country, above all party or selfish considerations, do most earnestly petition you in such behalf to give your earliest and most thorough attention to what we deem to be some of the most vital questions of the day, namely: Appointments to and removals from public offices; salaries, perquisites and moieties of public officers; seizures of private books and papers. We believe, and many of us from personal experience or observation know that in all these departments gross injustice and iniquitous practices are inevitable results of the various existing systems. The considerations which should alone govern appointments to public office are capability, efficiency and honesty. Removals from office should occur solely upon proof of incapability, inefficiency or dishonesty. Salaries of public officers should be commensurate with the quality of the men required and the duties to be performed. All perquisites and moieties to officers should be abolished, as the inevitable effect of either is to demoralize the service, corrupt its servants and even extend its pernicious influence to the business community at large. The seizure and examination of the books and papers of merchants and manufacturers, as now authorized and practiced, is, in effect, placing in the hands of irresponsible persons the power to injure and even ruin the business and character of citizens of the highest known respectability. This power in the hands of those who are interested in fines, penalties and forfeitures may be, and frequently has been, used for the persecution of innocent men with the hope of intimidating them into compromises and settlements of unfounded charges, as preferable to the alternative of expensive and time-consuming lawsuits. Laws authorizing such proceedings are subversive of private rights, and unworthy of a free country."

Mr. **FENTON** said the subject of this petition was embraced in the Customs Service bill, but as it also referred to other matters which were proper for the consideration of the Judiciary Committee, he would move that it have that reference.

Messrs. **SUMNER** and **TRUMBULL** hoped it would have prompt consideration. It was then referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

AMNESTY.

The Amnesty bill was then taken up, and discussed by Messrs. **SHERMAN**, **THURMAN**, **MORTON** and **FRELINGHUYSEN** until 4 o'clock P. M., when the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE EDUCATIONAL BILL.

At 1½ o'clock the House resumed the consideration of the bill to establish an educational fund, and to apply the proceeds of the public lands to the education of the people. Mr. **PERCE**, who reported the bill from the Committee on Education, offered a proviso that:

The bill shall in no way affect any existing law for the disposition of public lands or the proceeds thereof, or any portion of such lands or proceeds, either by way of homestead, reservation or grant to the State or otherwise, nor be construed as preventing any disposition thereof which Congress may hereafter see fit to make.

Mr. **FINKELNBURG** intimated that the proviso seemed to make a reservation for future railroad grants. Mr. **POLAND** offered an amendment providing that:

The act shall not have any effect to impede, impair or suspend any law authorizing the pre-emption of the public lands, or their entry for homesteads; nor shall it be construed as limiting, in any manner, the power of Congress to alter or extend the right of homesteads.

A long debate then followed, without result, as the vote on the bill and pending amendments went over till to-morrow, and the House, at 4:20 P. M., adjourned.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

JOHN KELLY, a circus performer, at Binghamton, N. Y., died of small-pox yesterday.

The Duke **DE BROGLIE** has returned to London.

Ex-Minister **CATACAZY** is in Paris, and will leave for St. Petersburg on Sunday.

The snow blockade on the Union Pacific Railroad is more discouraging than ever.

Several French Communists have been arrested in Barcelona, Spain.

The brig *Rosella*, from Demerara, for Baltimore, is ashore at Cape Henry.

Three distinct shocks of earthquake were felt at Winona, Mich., yesterday morning.

The health officers report twelve deaths from small pox in Chicago last week.

At a special election yesterday, at Buffalo, for city officials, the Republicans carried the city by 1,500 majority.

The steam saw-mill of **H. C. HASCALL**, at Flint, Mich., was burned last night. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $10,000.

SIMEON HOLTON, for many years editor of the *Seneca County Courier*, died at his residence in Seneca Falls, N. Y., yesterday afternoon.

It is reported in Memphis, Tenn., that a large portion of Helena, Ark., was destroyed by fire yesterday.

H. S. BILLINGS' extensive grist-mill in Lancaster, N. H., was burned yesterday. Loss, $10,000; insured for $4,000.

It is reported in London that the American Government have been buying a large number of sea torpedoes of English manufacturers.

ROBERT S. BLAKELY, who killed **JOHN DONAHOE**, of Buffalo, N. Y., has been ordered to leave Evansville, Ind., by the citizens.

The annual convocation of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons was held yesterday at Albany.

Hyde Park, Penn., is threatened with a short supply of water, owing to the undermining of the locality.

The passenger depot of the Ogdensburg and Lower Canada Railroad was destroyed by fire yesterday.

Sir **WILLIAM STIRLING MAXWELL** was yesterday installed Rector of the University of Edinburgh.

There is no clue of the robbers of the vault of the County Treasury of Santa Cruz. Mr. **BLAKELY**, the Treasurer, has resigned.

The total number of signatures in Utah, indorsing Chief-Justice **MCKEAN**, will exceed 5,000.

The brigantine *Mayflower*, from Boston, was run into by the schooner *Telegraph*, in Halifax, yesterday morning.

Mayor **MEDILL**, of Chicago, has called for an appropriation of $120,000 to erect a temporary city hall and repair the sewers and sidewalks.

A bill is before the County Commissioners of Chicago for the issue of a million and a half of bonds to rebuild the Court-house.

JOHN NORTON was shot at Memphis, Tenn., on Monday, by Deputy Sheriff **SHROYER**, who was attempting to serve deceased with a subpœna.

The ship *British Admiral*, Capt. **REED**, from San Francisco, for Calcutta, was abandoned at sea in a sinking condition, and the crew were picked up and brought to Hong Kong.

A house occupied by Capt. **H. W. JOHNSON**, on Richmond Hill, Stamford, was entirely consumed yesterday. Loss covered by insurance.

A petition to Congress from the women of Utah, praying for protection, has received already the signatures of over 500 of the mothers, wives and sisters of loyal citizens.

The Japanese Embassy will be publicly received today by the Mormon authorities. The Federal officials will call upon it on the following day.

The Attorney-General has commenced a suit in the Supreme Court to have the Rondout and Oswego Railroad placed in the hands of a receiver, as it is bankrupt.

A special dispatch to the London *Daily Telegraph*, yesterday, from Paris, says: "President **THIERS** was shot at last night, but was not hurt. The assassin escaped."

The Chicago Relief and Aid Society reports the cash receipts to Jan. 6 at $3,335,700 75; disbursements to the same period, $1,573,636 19; the balance on hand Feb. 3 was $1,314,629 70.

The Georgia National Bank, of Atlanta, was attached yesterday for refusing to pay 120,000 deposited by Gov. **BULLOCK** as State funds.

Some of the Little Rock, Ark., witnesses summoned before the Clayton Investigating Committee, at Washington, believe that **CLAYTON** will come out all right.

Capt. **JOHN PHILIP NOLAN**, the Home Rule candidate, has been elected to the English Parliament from Galway. Mr. **T. S. POWELL**, the Conservative candidate, is elected from the West Riding of Yorkshire.

At an election, yesterday, for delegates to a Convention in favor of the admission of Utah as a State, Mormon women voted. Gen. **CONNOR** and a few other well-known Gentiles were elected.

The Grand Duke **ALEXIS** was presented with a bale of strict middling cotton, encased in Russian and American colors, on Monday, by Mr. **BARINDS**, the City Inspector of Memphis, Tenn. He will leave for New-Orleans today.

Deputy Sheriff **J. J. DWYRE**, of Ontorio County, New-York, arrested **LEWIS JUNIOR**, (colored) in Scranton yesterday, on a charge of murder in February, 1868, and an attempt to poison his wife.

The Albany Board of Trade yesterday elected **THOMAS MCCREDIE** President, **E. L. JUDSON** and **H. A. DWIGHT** Vice-Presidents, **WM. LACY** Secretary, and **FLETCHER BARBER** Treasurer.

A cable over the bridge at Cosumnes River, near Latrobe, Cal., gave way yesterday, and **JOHN KIRK** and **L. LAMB** were instantly killed. **S. ROSLYN** and **S. BENTON** fell a distance of seventy feet into the river, and were seriously injured.

A prominent citizen of Chicope County, from Lake Village, reports that since the United States troops left the negroes threaten to drive out the Governor's guards. No arrests have yet been made of any of those persons connected with the Lake outrage.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Another Fire-Damp Explosion in Pennsylvania.

Three Miners Killed and Fifteen Said to be Buried Alive.

The Vacancies in the French Cabinet Filled.

Germany Willing to Receive a French Colony on Account.

The Paris Priests Opposed to the New Archbishop.

Manitoba Indignant with the Action of a Sister Province.

FIRE-DAMP AGAIN.

Terrible Mine Explosion—Three Men Killed and One Wounded.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Feb. 6.—Wilkesbarre is once more the scene of intense excitement. Another serious coal-mine accident occurred, resulting in the death of three men and injury of another. At 8½, this morning, a fire-damp explosion occurred at Horton Shaft, four miles below Pittston, instantly killing **R. NORRIS**, **ROBERT HAYES** and **PATRICK MCCULLOUGH**, and fatally injuring **MICHAEL BARRETT**. The fire boss examined the mine thoroughly between 4 and 5 in the morning, and was satisfied that no gas had accumulated during the night. He was, however, mistaken. The miners were taken unawares, and could not escape. Several hours elapsed before the dead could be taken out, and the suspense of the families was terrible.

LATER.

It is stated that fifteen men were buried alive, but the rumor cannot be authenticated.

Further Particulars of the Explosion.

SCRANTON, Penn., Feb. 6.—A serious explosion of fire-damp occurred in Mitchell's Mine, at the Plains, near Pittston, today. The mine had been idle since Jan. 1, and five men descended to make some repairs. They carried naked lamps, and shortly after descending an explosion occurred. **ROBERT HAYS**, **PATRICK MCCULLOUGH** and **RICHARD NORRIS** were instantly killed, and **MICHAEL BARRETT** seriously, if not fatally, burned. The other man was in another part of the mine, and escaped. The deceased have left three widows and seven orphans.

FRANCE.

Ministerial Vacancies Filled—The Roads Between Paris and Versailles Guarded—A Schism Among the Paris Clergy.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—The vacancy in the Cabinet caused by the resignation of M. **CASIMIR PERIER** from the Ministry of the Interior, has been filled by the appointment to the position of M. **LE FRANC**, the present Minister of Commerce. M. **TOULARD**, now French Minister to Italy, is appointed the successor of M. **LEFRANC**. The roads between Paris and Versailles were patrolled by a strong military force on Sunday and Monday nights. The *Patrie* says the German Government has notified France of its willingness to accept a French colony in part payment of the war indemnity. The Committee on Capitulations have completed the examination of Marshal **BAZAINE**. A schism has broken out among the clergy of Paris on account of the extreme Ultramontanism of the new Archbishop.

MANITOBA.

The Dignity of Manitoba Assailed—The Scott Murder.

FORT GARRY, B. N. A., Feb. 6.—There is great excitement in the Manitoba Legislature over the expression of the Ontario Government of regret that no steps have been taken to bring the Scott murderers to justice. The Attorney-General introduced a resolution denouncing the interference of Ontario in Manitoba affairs. An amendment was moved declaring that either province has the right to take action regarding the murder of a felon subject. The excitement in and out of the House is intense. The galleries were crowded, and on the closing of Mr. **HAY**'s speech in favor of the amendment the spectators gave loud cheers. The galleries were then closed by order of the Speaker. The amendment was lost by 18 to 5. The result caused a strong exhibition of feeling outside.

NEW-ORLEANS.

President Orton, of the Western Union Telegraph, Asks an Investigation of Abuses in the Offices of the Company.

President **ORTON**, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, today sent the following dispatch to Hon. **G. W. SCOFIELD**, Chairman of the Congressional Committee, New-Orleans:

It is reported to me by telegraph that a copy of a communication by Gov. **WARMOTH** to Gen. **EMORY** has been laid before the Committee, in which the Governor makes the following statement: "In view of the fact that the telegraph offices are closed during the day, not only here, but in Washington, and that the telegraph here is in the hands and under the control of men who sell dispatches, and who would not hesitate to delay them, and the danger that they may be in accord with the revolutionists, &c., &c.," the managers of this Company, the citizens of New-Orleans, and the public generally are deeply interested in the matters covered by this allegation. I respectfully ask that your Committee give to the subject such special consideration as the important interests involved seem to demand, to the end that the guilty connected with the telegraph may be discovered, exposed and punished, or that a groundless slander may be publicly refuted."

The New-Orleans Investigation.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 6.—The examination of Gov. **WARMOTH** before the Congressional Committee was resumed today, and occupied the entire day-session of six hours. He stated that **CARTER**, **CASEY**, **PACKARD**, **HERWIG** and **RAY** were interested in many plundering schemes that were passed by the Legislature, that Senator **RAY** had received $564,000 in State bonds for his railroad, upon which the State paid an annual interest of $40,000. Senator **RAY** also received $70,000 from the State for revising the Code and Statutes of Louisiana.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7—1 A. M.—The area of low barometer which was, Monday, in Louisiana, has moved south-eastward and eastward over northern Florida. Heavy rains have fallen on the Gulf coast. A branch of this area has apparently moved north-eastward over Ohio and Lake Ontario. The high barometer in the north-west has continued to move eastward, and now extends from Lake Ontario to Louisiana and north-westward, being now probably in Illinois and Iowa. Clear weather and falling temperature extend generally over this region. Brisk north-west winds prevail on Lake Ontario, and north-east winds on the Texas coast.

PROBABILITIES.

Northerly winds and clearing weather are probable for Wednesday in the Southern and Gulf States; clear weather, with falling temperature, prevail on the Middle and East Atlantic coast; north-west winds subside somewhat in the Middle States; clear weather, with light winds, prevail over the lakes and the North-west. Dangerous winds are not anticipated to-night, except for the coast of Texas.

UNPUNISHED OFFENSES.

Smuggling Cases—Causes of the Infrequency of Punishment.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a citizen who has observed with a good deal of interest the progress of crime against the United States in this and other sections of the country, I desire to submit some facts to the public through the columns of the TIMES with reference to the various plans set on foot to detect and counteract the practices of evil-disposed persons.

The investigations now going forward in regard to Custom-house affairs in this City; the developments there made relative to the crime of smuggling, and the ease with which offenders of this class escape punishment, are subjects that lead thinking men to go below the surface and endeavor to ascertain the real cause lying at the root of this evil. The law creates smuggling a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the Court. Numerous persons have been detected in the commission of this offense at the port of New-York and brought before the various United States Commissioners of the district, and yet, with a single exception, as I am informed, none of them have been brought to trial and punishment. Having given the subject careful attention and investigation, with a view of ascertaining why justice has not been administered in this direction, I have learned that the difficulty does not lie so much in *laches* on the part of the officials detailed to look after this class of crime, but rather in the limited machinery of the Courts, which it appears is entirely inadequate to the trial of the numerous causes now on the calendar, much less those that are arising from day to day. Hence, in the case of the smuggler, where the Government seizes the goods and arrests the accused, an open issue would be made; the goods most likely bonded out of the hands of the Customs authorities by the interested parties and the case thrown into Court in the nature of proceedings *in rem*, where they await their turn to be called years hence, perhaps, only to find that the evidence in the case has frittered away, the witnesses dead or departed to unknown localities, while the bond given under the appraisement, and which might have been valuable at the time of the transaction, is now utterly worthless. The records of the United States Attorney's office of this district will show that thousands of dollars of just such bonds, given under just such circumstances, are now on file there. The suit *in personam* being also instituted, is almost equally certain to result advantageously to the accused party, or, what is synonymous, not to end at all, so far as any benefit may accrue to public justice in operating as a warning and a restraint to others.

The facilities for the trial of criminal causes in this district are meagre indeed compared with the number of cases brought to the attention of the Courts, while the facilities for the escape of the guilty are, I dare say, equal, if not superior, to those of any port in the world. A person arrested on charge of smuggling is brought before the United States Commissioner; the case is adjourned from day to day, upon one pretense or another, often covering a period of several weeks. The accusation against the offender being fully sustained, he is held to bail to await the action of the Grand Jury, six months or more hence. An indictment is found, the case is called, and when finally reached the accused fails to answer. A forfeiture is taken against the bail-bond, which is found to be worthless, in most cases, although taken in good faith by the Commissioner, and probably of value at the time it was given. Where the accused do not find it convenient to abscond, but little difficulty is experienced on their part in having the cases carried over from term to term until it is finally lost sight of or becomes obsolete, although still upon the records. Numerous instances of this class can be cited in proof of my assertions.

These results are chargeable neither to the detective nor judicial officers of the Government. The evil lies in the fact that under the present organization of the Courts of this district it is impossible to bring these causes to trial. The criminal calendar is already filled with cases that should take precedence of all others, and which have been for months and years awaiting action. The regular sittings of the Courts are entirely inadequate to the disposition of the constantly accumulating business, and unless appropriate legislation is made by Congress—such as the establishment of an inferior Court, empowered to sit constantly and make a speedy disposition of this and other misdemeanors of a similar character—the evil must continue to increase.

Officers making seizures of smuggled goods, knowing the long delay arising from the present overburdened condition of the Courts, and that if the goods seized are bonded and the accused party held to bail, the result will be the loss of the goods and the escape of the criminal, and, being interested also in the condemnation of the seized goods, urge the settlement of these cases and justify it upon the ground that the Government gains a pecuniary advantage from the fines and forfeitures, where otherwise the matter would result in total loss. In the absence of any reasonable prospect of bringing smugglers to trial, the latter course has been recommended usually by the District-Attorney and Customs authorities; but only because it was necessary to dispose of the cases in some manner, and this seemed the most feasible under existing circumstances. It seems to have been the constant policy of the present Administration to enforce the laws against smuggling, and that the authorities at Washington have repeatedly and persistently urged the bringing to trial of parties charged with drawback frauds, smuggling and similar offenses, numerous cases of which appear upon the records of the Courts of this district, and in which it seems the authorities have exhausted every means within their power to have determined before the proper tribunals, but all to no purpose, as the difficulties encountered are so numerous and the facilities for the trial of criminal causes so limited, as to render it next to impossible to get them adjudicated upon. The comparatively slight risk arising from this condition of affairs, and the fact that the offense is a simple misdemeanor, over which other and graver violations of the law must take precedence, operates in a manner to encourage numerous persons to enter upon these genteel swindling transactions, waged against the public revenues of the country; whereas if the punishment of smuggling were made of so sure and speedy a character as to render the pursuit of the business a highly hazardous one—the trial and punishment following close upon detection—it could, in my opinion, be almost wholly if not totally suppressed, and that within a brief period of time. As it is, the Federal Courts of this district cannot try one tithe of the cases already before them, and until this is remedied smuggling cannot be entirely broken up.

With reference to the suppression of crimes of a more heinous character, such as counterfeiting, &c., the records show that this class of criminals have been followed with a persistent energy that has resulted in sending the principal offenders to the Penitentiary and stopping in a large degree the issue of bogus money.

The system of detection used in bringing these offenders to justice, has recently been the subject of much comment, growing out of the trial of JOSHUA D. MINER, charged by the detectives with being a manufacturing counterfeiter. The *World*, of this City, under date of Feb. 5, in an article entitled "Lawful lying and cheating," takes up the cudgel in defense of the accused, and in condemnation of the methods resorted to by the officers of the United States Secret Service to detect and bring him to trial; setting forth that the defendant in this case had been induced to commit a crime by a *particeps criminis* who was acting under the direction of the officers. The facts as developed upon the trial of this cause show that the writer of the article in question labors under an entire misapprehension of the whole case. It did not appear that any inducements were held out to the defendant, MINER, to commit a crime, or, in other words, to engage in the manufacture of counterfeit plates or money. He was suspected of having possession of such counterfeit plates, and such means were used to develop this fact as were deemed best under the circumstances. HENRY C. COLE, an alleged confederate of this man, had been detected in the circulation of counterfeit money, and at once confessed the source from which he obtained it, stating that he had been engaged as a *particeps criminis* with JOSHUA D. MINER for years in the same business; that MINER had in his possession the plates from which the bogus money had been printed, and that, if a proposition were made to MINER by some one in whom he had confidence, to sell the plates, he would, without doubt, bring them forth. To develop the truth of this man's story, he was directed to negotiate for the purchase of these plates, which he did under the eye of the Government officials. A night for their delivery was agreed upon, and on that same night MINER was at the place, and delivered the plates as he had previously arranged.

How can it be said that COLE was, in this transaction, a *particeps criminis* with MINER? The latter already had the plates in his possession; they formed the body of the crime; the offence had been committed, and it simply required the use of the ordinary detective appliances to secure the offender, with the plates upon his person, and thus, according to the evidence developed upon the trial, was done. This is the whole case in a nutshell, but seems to be entirely lost sight of by the *World* man, who in his haste to attack the Administration, and throw odium upon its well-known efforts to suppress crime of all sorts, has perverted the truth. It is a fact patent to every fair observer, that one of the main features of Gen. GRANT's Administration has been its success in exposing and punishing violators of the Federal laws in every part of the country. A reference to the various Court records will show this beyond the power of the worst enemies of the Administration to contradict. In this crusade against crime, public officers have had no more favor shown them than the humblest individual, and their evil doings have been exposed as relentlessly as those having no connection with the Government, but it cannot be expected that the present Administration, with all its energy, can reform New-York, though much has been done toward this great result. In this City, with its vast multitude of unprincipled leeches, ever ready to prey upon the vitals of society, rascality has engendered appliances to overcome justice which have outgrown the utility of the law itself, which, in the hands of some of its exponents, has been used as a subterfuge to shield criminals rather than bring them to punishment.

The facilities wherewith to cope with modern roguery have not kept pace with the advancement of crime. There is a want of a proper understanding among the people as to the skill and subtlety of criminals. The obstacles in the way of preventing the punishment of crime are greater than the provisions of the law to enforce it.

The remedy lies in the proper facilities being afforded for the speedy trial of parties accused of crimes, both as a matter of justice to the alleged offender and to the people who are interested in the enforcement of the law.

JUSTICE.

Tax Assessments.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your journal this morning contains a column article, the argument of which is that the Third-avenue Railroad Company ought to have been assessed upon the market value of its capital stock, without reference to its indebtedness; asserting that the market value is based upon the estimate of shrewd operators as to the value of the property of a corporation, over and above its liabilities. It is by no means conceded that your method is the one by which operators determine values. The prime question with these gentlemen is, what dividend does the stock pay; and any stock which for a series of years pays twelve to fourteen per cent. dividend is very likely to command something like 200 per cent. It is evident that in the case in question the ability to pay a dividend exceeding seven per cent. arises from the very fact that the Company is in debt. For instance—suppose that a company with $1,000,000 capital and $1,000,000 debt, earns ten per cent. upon the $2,000,000, then, having but seven to pay upon its debt it is enabled to pay thirteen per cent. upon its capital stock. Let this state of things continue for several years, and it would be impossible for any operators, however "shrewd," to keep the stock down anywhere near so low as par, although by your argument it would be worth only par. The truth is, that few stockholders are well informed as the intrinsic value of their property, the dividend being the common index or guage by which they are guided. In the Third-avenue case, however, assuming the market value as a basis, and the debt and real estate assessed wipe it out.

A much stronger case might have been made by your calling attention to the fact that the Company is allowed to deduct from its capital its real estate, as well as the debt incurred for the purchase of that very real estate. This certainly seems to be wrong, and yet it is perfectly analagous to the circumstances of an individual with a capital say of $50,000. He has put $25,000 in a house worth $50,000, on which he owes $25,000, and has invested $25,000 in business. When he makes his return he offsets his $25,000 mortgage against his $25,000 in business, and has no personal tax to pay. Yet it is wrong to say that a corporation and a person are on precisely the same footing, for a discrimination is made by law against the corporation, which, in thousands of instances, becomes practical. Take the case of a man with $50,000 capital, who invests the whole amount in real estate, assessed, say, $25,000. There is no mortgage, and yet he pays no personal tax, because all his capital is in real estate. Yet, if he were incorporated, he would have to pay on his capital of $50,000, less the $25,000 for which his real estate is assessed, and his personal tax would be $25,000. But why not assess the Third-avenue Company arbitrarily, and leave them to the Courts? There is the very best authority for the statement that the late Judge BRONSON advised the predecessors of the present Board never to suffer a case of personal assessment to go into Court, for the law was so loose that the chances were too great against the City. In the only instances in which the present Board has ventured to disregard this advice the decisions have been against the City, and as a consequence this County has had to pay some $4,000 to the State for taxes not collected, besides costs.

Your article contains a good deal about the way the Third-avenue Company obtained its grant or charter, and the ill-accommodation it affords the public. Now, the Tax Commissioners have no right to punish any person or corporation for any shortcomings whatever. They have often been urged to do so in reference to property occupied by disreputable characters, but if they had, in any instance whatever, made their power an instrument of oppression upon anybody, however good or bad, they certainly would deserve the many harsh epithets you have applied to them.

You make the statement as a "fact," that TWEED sold out $800,000 of Third-avenue Railroad stock, and allege that this large interest of his in that Company caused them to be favored in the assessment. Inquiry at the office of the Company develops the "fact" that TWEED never, at any time, held more than $25,000 of that stock; thus showing an exaggeration—it is hoped that word will not be deemed too sharp—of only thirty-one hundred per cent.

I am informed upon the best authority that the TIMES will publish any reply to the attacks it makes, provided the reply be couched in "respectful language." Now, when a journal has drained the vocabulary of epithets and applied them to an official, it is certainly assuming that said official, however destitute of all other virtues he may be, must, at least, possess in a large degree that highest of Christian virtues—forbearance under injury—to be able to make a "respectful" reply. This difficulty is greatly enhanced when the writer has to keep in mind that his accuser must be his censor. After holding the editorial end of a pen for many years, and acquiring the habit of marking my copy with the imperative "must," it irks me to adopt the supplicating mood. I have tried "just once," whether successfully or not remains to be seen. I do not remember, when controlling the columns of a journal, that I ever imposed just such conditions upon a party who considered himself aggrieved. My idea was that if an irate correspondent was coarse and scurrilous he hurt himself, and not my argument, and that a journalist could very well afford to let such heathen rage; but that was several years ago, and "times change"—I need not give you the hackneyed Latin.

After reading your article, which reiterates the charges of "fraud, jobbery and corruption," and adds a new one—"stupidity"—I have endeavored, with what meekness I could command, to set the matter right before you, and only ask that you will not misinterpret this communication as a defense of the Third-avenue Railroad, TWEED, or the greatly muddled Tax laws. It is proper to add that I sign this personally, because I can write with less restraint than when encumbered with the responsibility of writing for others. Yours respectfully,

GEO. H. ANDREWS.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS,
NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 5, 1872.

Lafayette-Place.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As you are the champions of City reform and the rights of the people, will you please insert the following or something like it: The owners of property assessed for the so-called improvement of extending Lafayette-place should at once petition the Legislature to repeal the act authorizing its extension. It will cost a large sum and be of no practical use when done. Let us stop all these swindles.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 5, 1872.

The Bergh Testimonial Fund.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some months ago my wife sent a donation to the above worthy object, and desires to know if the project has fallen through, or what disposition of the funds received from herself and others has been made. QUIEN SABE.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 3, 1872.

[We understand that the money which has been subscribed to the Bergh Testimonial is in the hands of Mr. WM. CULLEN BRYANT, and will be used for the purposes designed by the contributors, whenever a sufficient amount has been raised.]

Sewers and Sleeping Rooms.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this morning I note an article under "Minor Topics," calling attention to the opportunity for the ingress of noxious gases afforded by the waste holes and the safety-openings of water basins. I think that in most houses provision is already made against the ingress of gases through these apertures by the simple contrivance of an S shaped bend in the wash-pipe below the place where it is joined by the auxiliary pipe from the safety holes—such a bend as this, if of sufficient internal diameter, is a sure preventive to the passage of gases in an upward direction.

MINER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I note an item in the TIMES in relation to the above question, and a remedy suggested in your paper of the 1st inst. The writer hereof was for many years engaged in the plumbing business, and often found that water traps were not sufficient to prevent the foul air coming through the waste-pipe. Many plumbers themselves do not know the cause of the trouble. It often occurs that there is an accumulation of dirt or waste in the horizontal part of the drain-pipe leading out to the sewer. When this occurs, the water fills up, perhaps, for some distance in the vertical soil-pipe. When the column of water thus accumulated, suddenly starts off, and by its weight it acts like a piston, and sucks the water out of the traps, and instantly the foul air escapes into the room. The sure remedy is to connect the top of the soil-pipe by a branch-pipe, (say one and one-quarter inches diameter,) into an adjoining flue if possible, if not let it extend to the roof.

The point is to allow a perfectly free supply of air to come in to supply any sudden exhaustion from the causes just named. This being done the traps will always remain tight, totally preventing any escape of foul air. It often occurs also in buildings contiguous to tide-water, that the rise of the tide in the sewer-pipe forces the air backward through the traps and thence into the house. The attachment above described obviates all trouble from this cause also. I trust this communication will meet the eye of all persons interested in pure air.

ENGINEER.

How Accidents from Broken Rails May be Avoided.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

During the past few week you have published accounts of serious railroad accidents caused by the breaking of a rail, and on Friday last I noticed three accidents of this kind referred to in the TIMES, one of which, the Lehigh Valley, resulted in the loss of many lives. In your editorial notices of these accidents, as well as notices given by many other papers, it seems to be assumed that they are entirely unavoidable, and Coroner's juries generally find that no one is to blame. It has always been a matter of surprise to me that railway managers do not readily see and apply the remedy, particularly when they are generally the greatest sufferers from these accidents, and when, at least, three-fourths of them are known only to themselves or the employes of the road. A prominent manager informed me, but a day or two since, that considerably more than one thousand rails had broken on his road during the present Winter, (and I suppose he thought it had not been a very good Winter for broken rails either,) but I do not suppose that ten of these accidents ever found their way into the paper, for the reason that no lives were lost, and very little injury was sustained by the passengers. Yet the loss to the machinery and rolling stock of the road, as well as derangement and detention of trains, must have been considerable.

The remedy which I would suggest is, to give the rails a continuous bearing, upon timbers placed longitudinally underneath them, instead of occasional bearings upon cross-ties, as is now generally practised upon the railroad tracks in this country. The original track upon the Eastern Division of the New-York and Erie Railroad was laid in this manner, and no accidents occurred from broken rails during the ten or twelve years that it remained in use. In the first place, the rail would not be liable to break, and in the second place, if it did break from any cause, the broken pieces would, if properly spiked, remain in their places until the train passed safely over them. There are many other advantages connected with this plan of superstructure which it would be out of place to refer to here, but I hold that the one already referred to ought to be sufficient to bring it into general use.

I have always recommended continuous bearings upon roads with which I have been connected, either as chief or consulting engineer, particularly if they are located in a cold climate. And I was anxious to have the plan adopted on the Union Pacific Railroad, on account of the severity of the climate through which it passes.

SILAS SEYMOUR.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 5, 1872.

Buffalo Slaughter.

OMAHA BARRACKS, Nebraska, Jan. 30, 1872.

Henry Bergh, Esq.:

SIR: I have read with a great deal of interest the letter of Gen. HAZEN to you respecting the needless killing of buffaloes. What he says is strictly true, and there is as much honor and danger in killing a Texas steer as there is in killing a buffalo. All the reports about fine sport and good shooting are mere gammon. It would be equally as good sport, and equally as dangerous, to ride into a herd of tame cattle and commence shooting indiscriminately. The wholesale butchery of buffaloes upon the Plains is as needless as it is cruel. Hundreds and hundreds of them have been killed in the most wanton manner, or for their tongues alone. It is time that something should be done for their protection, and I trust you will make an effort to have Congress interfere in their behalf. It is an abuse of language to call the killing of harmless and defenseless buffaloes sport.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. G. BRACKETT,
Lieutenant-Colonel Second United States Cavalry.

The Market Savings Bank—The Board-Room Engravings—The Green Vale Depositors.

The collapsed Market Bank still attracts a large share of public attention.

The TIMES reporter, in conversation with Mr. WORTH, yesterday, had occasion to enter the inner office or Board-room of the Market Bank. This room was used as the *sanctum sanctorum* of CONKLIN and the President, and considering the nature of the transactions that must have taken place in this room, its decorations are singularly unique. It is well known that CONKLIN was a member of a Young Mens' Christian Association, and, doubtless, it was to impress upon the beholder his Christian-like character, and to inspire visitors with a wholesome respect for the place that the Board-room was decorated in its present striking manner. The four walls of this room are almost covered by a number of large engravings representing scenes in the life of Christ. The most noticeable of these is a large steel-engraving representing a well-known incident in our Savior's history, and underneath this picture are the remarkable words, "Go and sin no more." This picture is placed immediately oppose the desk formerly used by CONKLIN, so that when this man concocted the villainous schemes which have occasioned so much suffering and misery, this picture with its impressive title must have been perpetually staring him in the face. Only one "profane" picture, a small representation of the Battle of Bunker's Hill, found its way into this room, and is appropriately hung in a remote corner.

A number of residents of Green Vale, Long Island, called upon Mr. DOWLEY, the Chairman of the Depositors' Committee, in reference to the statement of Mr. MONTFORT published in the TIMES of the 4th inst. The conversation Mr. DOWLEY had with these people fully satisfied him that Mr. MONTFORT's statement was correct; one of his visitors assuring him that such was the anxiety of the individual commissioned to apprise Mr. VAN NAME's friends of the critical condition of the bank, that he left duplicates of all his letters upon the beds of the absent depositors who were to draw their money before the grand crash came. Mr. MONTFORT was in town yesterday and reiterated his statement.

Mr. DOWLEY thinks that there is little possibility of the Market Bank being kept out of bankruptcy, but believes that if the depositors unite and elect Mr. WORTH, the receiver, as their trustee in bankruptcy, that the interests of the depositors will be furthered. A meeting for this purpose will be held in a few days.

THE INDICTMENTS.

A Council of War Held by Tweed, Sweeny & Co.

Compromise Offered—Ingersoll in Connecticut—Mayor Hall's Indictment—Rumors Around the City Hall.

Following the arrest of FIELDS and GENET, it was generally expected that other members of the Tammany Ring would have been arrested yesterday, and that news other than that already published would have been circulated of the indictments of Saturday. Expectation was at its height, but the curiosity of the masses remained unsatisfied. Not even INGERSOLL, the slyest and most cautious of all the defendants, allowed himself to be trapped.

INGERSOLL's friends had pledged their words to the Sheriff that the defendant would deliver himself, and the Sheriff accepted their assertions for truth and waited all day for the surrender that was never made. Albeit he expressed his confidence in the promise of INGERSOLL's friends, he took precautions and sent officers in search of the wandering chair-maker. These officers were instructed in their mode of procedure by JUDSON JARVIS, whose position as Chief of the Order of Arrest Department gives him control of the business of arresting the defendants on the Grand Jury indictments. JARVIS, ever since the appearances, disappearances and reappearances of the mystical INGERSOLL, has expressed a desire to see him safely caged; but the arrangements made to find and bring him to the Bar were futile, although they have discovered the residence of the fugitive. In all of his actions, INGERSOLL has developed an unusual aptitude for evading issues, and whenever the turn of events promised him the turmoil of an arrest, followed by the quietude of a jail, he invariably sought the retirement of a neighboring State.

When, on Monday, messengers were running to and fro between the Sheriff's office and Jersey City, it was believed that INGERSOLL was really in Jersey City, and felt himself secure there for the time being. Yesterday there was still more reason for believing that the fugitive was within call of his friends in the new Court-house. INGERSOLL had, through his messengers, promised the Sheriff that at 11½ yesterday he should be in custody. About the time named Judge CARDOZO was seated on the bench of the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Messrs. STOUGHTON and FULLERTON, INGERSOLL's counsel were also in the Court-room and entered into conversation with the Judge. The conversation was very confidential, one hour long, and resulted in nothing. The few who saw the interview, and knew the parties, were naturally expectant—but were disappointed in not finding INGERSOLL a prisoner. When the Sheriff's officers who had searched for INGERSOLL returned, a thorough fraud was discovered. The messages of Monday had ostensibly been sent by INGERSOLL in person, whereas they came, in reality, from his brother. The defendant himself, fearing too close communication with the arresting officers, left New-Jersey, on Friday, and went into Connecticut, where he was yesterday. He had been fully advised by his counsel of the danger of remaining in one State too long, and to defeat a requisition on the Governor of New-Jersey dodged into Connecticut, and there remains until prudential considerations induce another flight. That it is probable that he will finally take flight may be judged from the influence which the failure of the compromise, hereinafter mentioned, will have.

A search is shortly to be instituted for ELBERT A. WOODWARD, the clerk, whose knowledge of the Ring transactions is known to embrace every robbery of any consequence lately committed. Should WOODWARD be arrested, and the chances are in favor of the supposition that he soon will be, affairs will be divulged which will place TWEED & Co. in a much worse light than they have hitherto appeared. PINKERTON's detectives have been actively employed in keeping track of him, a likeness of him has been furnished them, and there is little doubt but that as soon as he is absolutely needed he can be produced.

TWEED's part in the drama was yesterday confined to levees and consultations. He was at his office in Duane-street in the morning, and was visited by a crowd of politicians and friends. At 10 o'clock he held a long consultation with his lawyers, Messrs. GRAHAM and BEACH, who, it is said, were making the final arrangements which were settled upon by the several leaders of the "Ring" on Monday, at which P. B. SWEENY was present, to make a compromise with the Reformers to stay all civil and criminal suits on the condition that "the Ring should pay an indemnity of $4,500,000. It is reported, however, that the Reformers object to this scheme, and while they are willing to secure a return to the City Treasury of the funds stolen, they will not compound felonies. There is no doubt but that SWEENY is still in the City, and that he had another consultation with TWEED yesterday, the nature of which can easily be surmised, considering the circumstances they are at present placed in. CONNOLLY, too, has doubtless been consulted concerning the compromise, although he still remains quiet at his Elba in Connecticut.

Numerous rumors were rife around the City Hall in the morning, but events were somewhat scarce. Around the lobbies all the matters of interest which had been reported in the TIMES were discussed, and the important event, that of Mayor HALL's indictment, caused no little excitement. Reporters and politicians dashed here and there anxious to get this statement verified. The Sheriff assured his numerous inquirers that he had no warrants in his possession except one for INGERSOLL, which statement somewhat eased the minds of those around. This little sensation, however, had scarcely subsided when it was rumored that the Grand Jury would bring in a number of indictments, which report having been freely and quickly circulated, a crowd of curious persons awaited the opening of the General Sessions by Judge BEDFORD. They were, however, disappointed, for the Judge, immediately on taking his seat adjourned the Court until Saturday. The next report was that Judge BARNARD had been indicted, and that Sheriff BRENNAN had arrested him in person. This was credited for some hours, but if any indictment has been found it is thus far a secret, and the Sheriff has had no intimation of it.

Of all the reports, however, that which created the most excitement was the rumor that Mayor HALL had been arrested and had given bonds, but the rumor was false.

The Grand Jury's Labors—A Short Session—Genet Anxious for a Trial.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions held a meeting of several hours' duration, yesterday, and then adjourned until Friday next. The municipal frauds were the subject of investigation, and the jury are known to be doing everything consistent with law and justice to indict the persons whose guilt, though morally sertain, it is difficult to establish, from the ingenuity with which they have covered all traces of their misdoings. PETER B. SWEENY's case is receiving the most careful consideration. It may be useful, at present, to know, on the authority of Assistant District-Attorney SULLIVAN, that an indictment cannot be said to be actually found until it is formally presented in Court. The indictments agreed upon by the Grand Jury against HALL and SANDS may, therefore, be reconsidered by the Grand Jury before they are formally presented in Court, and, as has been done on former occasions in the case of HALL, be laid aside for future action.

GENET has applied through his counsel to have his case brought to trial with all possible expedition, and has asked for an arraignment next week.

Recorder Hackett and Judge Bedford's Grand Jury—The Drawing of the New Jury.

On Judge BEDFORD's order the Court of General Sessions was adjourned, yesterday, until next Saturday, at 11 o'clock, the jurors dismissed and the witnesses discharged. Recorder HACKETT, it is said, doubts the entire constitutionality of Judge BEDFORD's Grand Jury, and, therefore, immediately adjourned the Court when he opened it on Monday. The calendar of the General Sessions is extraordinarily full of the ordinary criminal cases, and the Tombs is crowded with prisoners awaiting trial. There are 160 persons confined for various offences, and Warden STACOM has been obliged in many instances to put three prisoners in one cell. Some of these cells are condemned by the prison authorities on account of their dampness, and are considered unhealthy. The Tombs, when comfortably filled, will hold 100 persons.

Assistant District-Attorney FELLOWS, who is the Prosecuting Attorney for this month, believes that there is no reason for an entire suspension of the criminal business on account of the extraordinary session of the present Grand Jury, and advises that two Judges sit for the trial of cases. Several lawyers are of the same opinion, and believe that Judge BEDFORD and Recorder HACKETT can sit in two different rooms at the same time for the trial of criminals indicted.

The jurors to be summoned on the Grand Jury of this Court for the February Term were yesterday drawn in open Court, in the presence of Judge CARDOZO.

SENATOR GENET'S LIBEL SUIT.

He Values His Character at $100,000—A Member of the Twelfth Ward Citizens' Association Arrested.

Ex-Senator HENRY W. GENET, whom the Grand Jury has indicted for forgery, having procured from Judge GEO. G. BARNARD an order for the arrest of Mr. LEVI ADAMS, a well-known citizen of the Twelfth Ward, and a member of the Twelfth Ward Citizens' Association, on a charge of libel, the latter was yesterday taken into custody, and was released on $10,000 bail. Mr. HENRY SCHUBERT and Mr. WM. H. COLWELL became his sureties. Both of these gentlemen are members of the Twelfth Ward Citizens' Association, and Mr. COLWELL is its President. Mr. GENET claims $100,000 for the libel which, he alleges, is contained in two circulars published as campaign documents during the recent canvass. The following are the circulars in question:

To the Tax-Payers and Voters of the Eighth Senatorial District:

HENRY W. GENET appears before you soliciting your suffrages notwithstanding the uncontradicted statements and incontrovertible proofs connecting him with the band of men who have fastened themselves upon the City Treasury. He offers himself as a candidate for Senator, and will spend money to accomplish his election. Where did his money come from? Ask yourselves, you who have read the exposures of the Tammany Ring frauds. Ask those who know that GENET is a tool of that Ring, dependent upon it and committed to do its dirty work. Whence came the money that built his palace on Fifth-avenue? The Ninth District Court-house on One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street and Sixth-avenue, (Commissioner WM. M. TWEED, JOHN MCQUADE, JOSIAH PORTER,) has already cost the City nearly $300,000, and the foundation walls have only been built up level with the street. Experts assess the value of the ground, the material and labor already furnished at $80,000, and are ready to give bonds to do the work for $50,000. What has become of the immense quantity of lumber ordered and paid for by the City for the Court-house? Ask HENRY W. GENET, and if he refuses to tell you look at his magnificent house. The City has spent thousands upon thousands of dollars for lumber and black walnut on the Court-house account. Did the stuff go to GENET's house? His relatives and friends and the men who are engaged in building his palace are contractors on the Court-house job. Look at the two buildings and say for which most of the money has been spent. And GENET now comes forward an applicant for your votes. Will you give the arrogant tool of the Ring you support? Will you lend yourselves to the sustaining of the corrupt influences that threaten you in the election of GENET, or will you devote your energies to the reform of our infamous City Government? The question is to you, tax-payers and voters. Tuesday next will call you to the polls in the defence of your interests and rights. Down with the gang that has its grasp upon your purses, and let this election show that the people of New-York are, by the grace of God, free and independent.

TWELFTH WARD CITIZENS' AND TAX-PAYERS' ASSOCIATION.

TWELFTH WARD.

Curb-stone Court-house of the Ninth Judicial District, on One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street—foundation walls nearly level with the street. A call to the citizens of the Eighth Senatorial District to stand on guard and help catch these thieves. Commissioners of the Court-house—WM. M. TWEED, JOHN MCQUADE, JOSIAH PORTER; HENRY W. GENET, Counsel.

For amounts missing or stolen from the City Treasurer, read the following items from copy of vouchers in the Controller's Office:

Cost of ground		$24,000 00
Genet		5,000 00
Labor and material		217,272 72
Engraving bonds		800 00
George Inslee		2,000 00
Stationery, &c		2,492 54
Preliminary drawings		750 00
Pay roll of clerks, &c		16,166 61
Total		$268,580 48
Cost of ground	$24,000	
Competent builders agree to give bonds, and do work and furnish all the material now in the buildings and on the grounds, for	50,000—	74,000 00
The City robbed of		$194,580 48
Unpaid bills in Controller's Office, about		30,000 00
Stolen and missing		$224,580 48

FAMILY RING.

CLERKS—Cornelius Corson, $4,000; Geo. H. E. Lynch, (Genet's father-in-law,) $3,500; Geo. E. Lynch, (son,) $1,500; Lew Baker, (H. B. Poole,) Inspector, $2,000; J. Wesley Palmer, (brother-in-law of Lynch,) $1,500; Philip Jonas, Jr., (Genet's nephew,) $1,500.

Land	$24,000 00
Harry Genet	5,000 00
Jno. E. Wilson	27,387 50
George Inslee	2,750 00
Lew Baker, excavating and digging	9,728 45
Miller & Co., black-walnut and pine lumber	9,728 25
John Halloran, stone	4,852 00
Richmond Granite Company	2,578 62
J. McB. Davidson	4,802 00
Stationery, &c	2,492 15
Engraving bonds	800 00
Clerks' pay-roll	16,166 61
John Scallon	146,854 90
Total	$268,580 48

Who built the Court-house? JOHN SCALLON.

Who built GENET's house? JOHN SCALLON.

What has become of the missing money?

Look at the two buildings, and see for which the most money has been spent?

What will we do with these thieves after we catch them?

TWEED's old Court-house is a wooden building, for which the City pays for the second and third stories $13,500, and they will be apt to dig out.

We'll form a Ring of the citizens and stand on guard, and call on IKE SMITH, the fiddler, whose name is on the pay-roll, and march them up hill and down, to Sing Sing, to the tune of the "Rogue's March."

Col. GRANVILLE P. HAWES has been retained as counsel by the defendant. The case is exciting great interest in the upper part of the island. The Twelfth Ward Citizens' Association, which is composed of the most distinguished reformers of that part of the city, and has plenty of means, at its last meeting resolved to back Mr. ADAMS to the uttermost in the fight with the Tammany politician.

Minor Crimes and Casualties.

JOHN MCCARTHY and TIMOTHY BURKE were arraigned before Justice DOWLING, yesterday, charged with having, at an early hour yesterday morning, assaulted MICHAEL MILLIKEN, of No. 215 East Thirty-seventh-street, while passing through Oliver-street, and robbed him of a gold watch. They were both committed for trial.

Justice DOWLING yesterday committed to prison JAMES DUNN, charged with having stolen a silver watch, valued at $25, from the pocket of ARTHUR MCPHERSON, of No. 142 Elm-street. RICHARD KEISLER was also committed, on a charge of stealing $25 worth of wearing apparel from ERNEST WAGNER, of No. 227 William-street.

A fight occurred at an early hour yesterday in the rear of the tenement-house No. 126 Mott-street, during which WM. GREEN, of No. 15 Spruce-street, was struck on the head with an ax, and severely injured. His assailant escaped.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the grocery-store of JOHN BREEN, at No. 258 Tenth-avenue, causing $3,000 damage to the stock, which is insured for $4,000 in the Adriatic Company. The building is owned by THOS. PHELAN; damage, $1,000; insured for $3,000 in the Eagle Company. The fire was caused by an over-heated stove.

The remains of JOHN COLEMAN, a laborer, who had been missing from his home, No. 245 Cherry-street, since Monday evening last, were found yesterday, floating in the water at Pier No. 27 East River. He is supposed to have accidentally fallen overboard.

JOHN GETZ, aged thirty-five, of No. 250 West Forty-fifth-street, died at Bellevue Hospital from the result of injuries received several days ago by being run over by his truck. Coroner KEENAN held an inquest on the case and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

NELLIE SHANNON was committed at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a quantity of jewelry and wearing apparel from No. 115 Hester-street.

Justice DOWLING, in the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, sentenced FREDERICK GOLDEN, a notorious ruffian, to twelve months' imprisonment, for an unprovoked assault upon WM. SWEEZY, proprietor of an oyster-saloon.

ANNIE REILY and LOUISA GOODMAN were sent to the Penitentiary for six months each by Justice DOWLING yesterday, for stealing $8 from STEPHEN A. MORRIS.

LOUISA BROWN was sent to the Penitentiary yesterday for six months by Justice DOWLING, for robbing MANUEL M. DE MEYA of $9.

THOMAS MCCORMACK was convicted before Justice DOWLING yesterday of picking a lady's pocket. He was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Yesterday morning B. M. CLARKE, of No. 9 Mitchell-place, found the basement door of the adjoining building open. On going in he found the water-pipe cut and the floor flooded. A man, who gave his name as HENRY CROWAN, of No. 331 East Thirty-fifth-street, attempted to escape, but was arrested and committed by Justice BIXBY in the Yorkville Police Court.

The Frear Investigation—Kilian's Contest for His Seat in the Legislature.

The examination of witnesses was continued yesterday, and a number of persons testified to the fact that they did not read the affidavits sworn to by them, but signed them after having had the contents stated to them. ALEXANDER FREAR was examined and testified that he authorized his counsel to confer with KILIAN in reference to the suit. His counsel was directed to offer to pay KILIAN's counsels fees and costs if he would discontinue the suit, but he did not authorize his counsel to pay him any specified sum.

American Institute Fairs and Annual Election on Thursday, Feb. 8.

As the reporters of the Press are excluded from the business meetings of the American Institute, at which but from twenty to sixty members, out of 3,000 belonging to it, attend and take any part, it will be interesting to the other members as well as to the public to compare the receipts and expenditures of the four last annual fairs:

Thirty-seventh Annual Fair, Palace Garden, 1867—Receipts, $44,188; total expenditures, (war prices,) $20,215 96.

Thirty-eighth Annual Fair, at the Third-avenue Rink, 1869—Receipts, $61,165 52; total expenditures, $46,045 42—new buildings, shafting, boilers, &c., for machinery; tables and other fixtures having to be fitted up entirely new.

Thirty-ninth Annual Fair, Third-avenue Rink, 1870—Receipts, $73,608 82; total expenditures, $51,031 23.

Fortieth Annual Fair, Third-avenue Rink, 1871—Receipts, $85,253 10; total expenditures, $69,528 84.

DISSIPATION AND SUICIDE.

Tragedy at the Hoffman House—An Ex-British Army Officer Poisons Himself.

GEO. C. VAN ECK, aged thirty-two, a native of Scotland, was found dead in bed in his room at the Hoffman Hotel, yesterday, and his death was found to have resulted from poison, but whether taken with suicidal intent was not ascertained. From the statements made by the friends of the deceased, it was learned that he had led a very eventful life. He was connected with a wealthy and very influential family, and received a liberal education at Cambridge University in England. After leaving the University VAN ECK entered the Army, his parents having purchased a commission for him in the Forty-seventh Regiment of British Infantry, and he rose to the rank of a Lieutenant. Several years he was stationed in Canada, while returning to England in a transport, with the regiment which had been recalled, he met with an accident, resulting in injuries which unfitted him for active duty, and he was compelled to leave the service. After selling out he came to this City, where he engaged in business as a broker in Wall street, and is said to have been completely ruined by the operations of the FISK gold ring on "Black Friday," on which day it is said he lost $40,000. Gathering the remains of his shattered fortune, VAN ECK went to South America, where he engaged in farming and sheep-raising, but met with but very limited success. He returned to this City, and for several months occupied a position on the City staff of the *Herald*, but his connection with that journal ceased about six months ago.

For years past VAN ECK had been very dissipated in his habits, and, it is said, frequented gaming-houses. A wealthy uncle, who is engaged in business in Wall-street, it is believed, furnished him with the means for supporting life, but the money thus obtained was quickly squandered in dissipation and riotous living.

On the 29th ult. Mr. VAN ECK returned to this City from a visit to Canada, and put up at the Hoffman House, where he was assigned a room on the top floor. Since that time he had been almost constantly intoxicated, despite the remonstrances of a host of friends and acquaintances. On Monday evening he went up to his room, and it was noticed that he was then considerably under the influence of liquor. At about 11½ o'clock he rang the bell, and the summons was answered by WM. MONTGOMERY, one of the hall-boys. He sent the boy to Rushton's drug-store with a written order for a two-ounce phial of McMunn's Elixir of Opium. The messenger obtained the drug, and took it at once to VAN ECK's room, and at his request removed the cork. VAN ECK said that his cough troubled him exceedingly, so that he could not sleep, and he gave that as a reason for the use of the opium. He then ordered a glass of brandy, which was brought to him, bade the boy good-night, and closed and locked the door of his room. This was the last seen of him alive.

At about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, one of the employes of the hotel rapped repeated at the door of the room to arouse him for breakfast, but receiving no reply, the door was opened, and VAN ECK was found lying dead on the bed, with nothing on but his pantaloons and shirt. On the bureau in the room were found the vial which had contained the opium, quite empty, and another bottle labelled "laudanum." Dr. EDWARD BRADLEY, who lives at the hotel, was summoned, and stated that VAN ECK had been dead for several hours. It was evident from all the circumstances surrounding the case, that the deceased had swallowed the poison with intent to terminate his existence.

Coroner KEENAN was summoned, and held an inquest. Dr. BRADLEY testified that he had known deceased for over three years, and scarcely ever saw him sober. Deceased had been drinking to excess on Monday.

Dr. WOOSTER BEACH made a post-mortem examination of the body, and found that the internal organs were much diseased from the use of liquor. There were distinct traces of opium in the stomach. The jury rendered a verdict that VAN ECK had committed suicide by taking poison. The uncle of the deceased claimed his remains for interment. It is understood that his widowed mother and his sister reside in England.

MORE DEVELOPMENTS.

What it Has Cost to Furnish the Department of Public Works—Why the Sewers were Neglected—One of Ingersoll's Bills.

Under the appropriations for 1870 the sum of $35,000 was allowed for fitting up the offices of the Department of Public Works. This amount was considered ample, and all that TWEED could ask for. The requisition was certainly sufficient to furnish the two buildings—more extravagantly than many Fifth-avenue residences. Those familiar with the furniture in the office of the Departments know that the furniture cannot be considered as expensive, as it is far below the standard of that supplied to the Court-house. Many of the desks and much of the office furniture have been removed to the present quarters from the old Croton Reservoir building, which was torn down, the disposition of its remains being yet a mystery. As was understood when the appropriation was made, this sum for office supplies was to be at the disposition of the Bureau of Supplies under the superintendence of the notorious W. H. COOKE, TWEED's confidential agent, whose extraordinary accounts have been published in the TIMES. This Bureau, however, had under the appropriation only $35,000 to spend for the particular object mentioned, which sum was spent and more too, as is shown in the following figures taken from the accounts published:

For furniture to the Department of Public Works	$3,090 00
For furniture to the Bureau of Street Improvements	1,966 25
For furniture to the Bureau of Civil Engineers	19,081 88
For furniture to the Bureau of Water Register and Purveyor	28,800 50
For furniture to the Bureau of Repairs and Superintendent of Lamps and Gas	994 00
Total	$53,932 63

The bill given below was found among the accounts of the Department of Public Works, now in the hands of the Committee of Seventy. It is interesting as showing that money intended for cleaning the sewers has been diverted from its proper channels, and made to pay INGERSOLL & CO.'s furniture bills. Personal inspection by our reporter proved that the furniture supplied could have been bought for less than one-half the amount charged. The first item in the bill—a rotary desk, and the best article of furniture in the lot, could have been bought for $150 less than charged. The other charges, such as $20 each for common door-mats, $5 50 for carpet worth not more than $2, per yard; cocoa matting, worth $1 25, at $5 50, and the like, are simply preposterous and need no comment. The bill is submitted for the careful perusal of furniture dealers who failed to get Ring jobs, as well as the general public. The bill was approved by WM. M. TWEED, if not made out at his special order.

The City of New-York to INGERSOLL & CO., Dr., on account of the appropriation for sewers, repairing and cleaning.

1870.		
July 6—	1 large walnut cylinder desk with drawers	$450 00
	18 walnut cane-seat arm-chairs, at $20	360 00
	9 rotary chairs on screws and castors, at $40	360 00
	4 walnut desks with pedestals, at $286	1,144 00
	7 large tables with drawers, at $135	945 00
Aug. 2—	1 small walnut desk	96 00
	6 mats, at $20	120 00
	For making and putting up window-shades, fixtures, &c.	693 26
	18 spittoons, at $4	72 00
	36 walnut cane-seat chairs, at $9	324 00
	2 walnut lounges in reps, &c., at $135	270 00
	394 yards carpet, at $5 50	2,167 00
	Making, labor laying, &c.	461 54
	483 yards matting, at $5	2,415 00
	For making and putting partition with dark glass in doors, &c.	2,788 73
Total		$12,866 53

Paid March 25, 1871.

The Kuklux in Kentucky.

The Louisville *Commercial* explains that the signers of the petition of residents of Franklin County, Ky., to the Legislature of their State, asking for protection against Kuklux, whose recent outrages there have been marked by more than customary atrocity, include men of both political parties and of the highest social standing, including at least one member of the Democratic State Central Committee and several of the county officials, all of whom are Democrats. Franklin is the county in which the capital of the State is situated.

An Expert's Testimony.

The Taunton (Mass.) *Gazette* says that in the Pettis trial in that City on Saturday, a professional expert from Boston appeared upon the stand and stated that he had carefully compared specimens of PETTIS' acknowledged hand-writing with the forged check and the "Holden" letters, and they were all written by the same man, giving his testimony in a very positive and authoritative manner. Mr. HYDE, counsel for PETTIS, then handed him four old envelopes and asked him if he could tell whose hand-writing was on them. The witness, after taking time to examine them, reappeared on the stand, and said, in the same positive manner, that "the superscriptions on the envelopes were all in the same hand-writing, and all written by the man who forged the check." Mr. HYDE at once took the stand, and taking the envelopes, said, "this one was written by the clerk of the Boston Water Power Company, this one by a friend of mine in New-York, the third is my own hand-writing, and the fourth is Pettis'!" substantiating his statement by producing the letters received in some of the envelopes. The envelopes were some he had, by chance, in his pocket.

COMMENTS ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

MR. GREELEY NOT A BOLTER.
Chicago Evening Journal.

Mr. GREELEY has always been fractious, "a sheep that did not love the fold." He turned against Mr. SEWARD when the party as a whole was for him; he tried his best to prevent the renomination of President LINCOLN; he opposed the nomination of Gen. GRANT, preferring Chief-Justice CHASE; and if we were to go back to old Whig times, we should find that he was furiously indignant over Gen. HARRISON's nomination, and was with difficulty reconciled to the leadership of Gens. TAYLOR and SCOTT. The first nomination of LINCOLN pleased him only because his motto then was "anybody to beat SEWARD." HORACE GREELEY is now a veteran, yet in all our list of Presidents during his day, not one has been his first choice. Not only so, but there has not been a single Administration which has pleased him. He has, in fact, been less bitter against GRANT than against any of his predecessors during his entire journalistic career. Coupled with this fault-finding record is the fact that he always wheels in line when once the party contest begins. We recall no exception, except in unimportant local campaigns. It it suits Mr. GREELEY's idea of independent journalism to oppose today what he expects to support to-morrow, he is at liberty to do so. This is a free country. If he wants his name to be a synonym for contradiction and stultification, that is his privilege. The Republican Party in his own State has been often defeated in consequence of his course, but in the nation at large it has never been weakened by it, at least to any appreciable extent. Not only can his eleventh-hour service always be counted upon with absolute certainty, but he seems to be all the heartier in his indorsement of a nomination from having opposed it in advance.

MEN AND BRETHREN!
Cincinnati Times.

Mr. GREELEY's charming metaphor in Monday's leading article—"Men and brethren! a new leaf must be turned over or there are breakers ahead"—is fully as good as the famous "I smell a rat; I see him floating in the air; let us nip him in the bud."

VEERING ROUND.
Toledo Commercial.

Mr. GREELEY is gradually settling toward a position which he hopes to occupy through the approaching campaign. It appears that the report that he had declared a purpose not to support GRANT if he nominated was not correct; on the contrary, it is now understood that he will support GRANT, if the nominee. That being so, would he not do well to devote a part of his time between this and the nominating Convention in considering what good he hopes to accomplish by further denunciation of the man he is soon to accept as his candidate? Or is he afraid that he will need occupation during the campaign, and is now providing therefor by making charges to be refuted after nomination?

WHERE THE SHOE PINCHES.
Poughkeepsie News.

Here is the rub. Mr. GREELEY does not run the Republican machine, and because he does not, the *Tribune* is to do its utmost to bring the Democratic Party back to power under such lead as may be inaugurated by the Missouri soreheads, under the control of FRANK BLAIR, GRATZ BROWN, CARL SCHURZ & CO. For Republicans to underrate the influence of the *Tribune* is absurd, because influence it certainly has, but if the *Tribune* supposes that its threats to smash things generally are to receive no check at the hands of his friends, it makes a grave mistake. The Republicans who desire that the June Convention shall be run in the interest of no clique or faction of the party, but whose business it shall be to embody the wish of the people in its choice of a candidate for President, will demand of Mr. GREELEY, as a leader, that he stand by the decision of that Convention, and that if he refuses to be bound by its action, he cannot expect to maintain the position in the party that he has hitherto held.

"H. G." AS A BLUNDERER.
Cleveland (Ohio) Leader.

HORACE GREELEY will soon, if he has not already, earn the right to be called "The Great Blunderer." His political career has been signalized by mere gross errors, contradictions and absurdities than that of any other public man of his age and time. Not to go back beyond the outbreak of the rebellion, "H. G." at that time hastily committed himself and the *Tribune* to the fatal fallacy of secession, and advocated letting the Southern rebels "depart in peace," if they wanted to. After that, his bailing of JEFF. DAVIS was an act of pseudo-philanthropy and mock humanitarianism which outraged the loyal sentiment of the country, and cost Mr. GREELEY thousands of friends. And last and greatest of all, his recreancy to the Republican Party in the days of its highest usefulness and popularity, and just on the approach of the Presidential contest, for no other reason than his personal dislike of Gen. GRANT and selfish ambition to be President himself, is the climax of the old man's folly, and the initiation of a treachery which would be charitably construed if credited to approaching senility. Mr. GREELEY may think that he can break up the Republican Party, but he cannot. He may imagine that he can drive Gen. GRANT off the track and dictate the succession to suit himself, but neither can he do this. Perhaps he counts on substantial support as well as empty flattery and interested applause from the Democracy; but in this he will be grievously disappointed. And Mr. GREELEY must have found before this that in breaking with the Republican National Committee, of which he was a member, and in giving out that he is open to offers from the Democracy, or at least that he will bolt the Republican ticket if GRANT is renominated, he cannot achieve the disreputable success of the fallen archangel in drawing after him into the perdition of Democracy so much as one-third part of the Republican Party. He hasn't got a single follower as yet, and is not likely to. All who side with him are disappointed leaders like himself, and altogether cannot muster sympathizers enough to venture on calling a delegate Convention.

MR. GREELEY AND THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.
Boston Herald.

HORACE GREELEY, the unquestionably great editor, as well as the agricultural phenomenon and the political-economic gymnast, has taken a step which has at once excited the curiosity of those other journalists whose custom it is to write something about GREELEY when all other topics fail. He was withdrawn from the National Republican Committee, and the question is whether he means by this that he takes this early season to bolt from the party for the success of which he has toiled so long and so efficiently. His hostility to GRANT is well known. In 1868, before his nomination at the National Convention, the *Tribune* spoke of him as "the slashed and girded sphinx," which was generally considered pretty severe language. Mr. GREELEY's views on the question of Southern reconstruction have not been met by the dominant party in Congress. He long ago announced "Universal Amnesty and Impartial Suffrage" as his platform, and a very sensible platform it is. He also has some personal grievances which give zest to his opposition to the Administration. Parties in New-York are chiefly bands of "bummers" looking after the spoils, and though Mr. GREELEY may be personally honest, his political friends feel that they have not had their share of the plunder. Altogether there has been a very disagreeable row going on for years.

GEN. GRANT'S RENOMINATION.
The Bulletin, Norwich, Conn.

But as to the men with whom GRANT is weak. Perhaps some of them have not had a political disappointment to sour them. Perhaps the most of them have not; but many have. Their preferences and antipathies should be treated with all due respect. Yet a little something should also be conceded to the satisfied, unless the only correct policy is to shape the course to suit the dissatisfied. Now, we do not know how it may be in other States, but here in Connecticut a very large majority of the Republicans most decidedly desire the renomination of President GRANT. Doubtless they would support any good candidate selected for them. Yet their preferences are strong for GRANT, and when it is suggested to them that GRANT will be a weak candidate, they naturally receive the suggestion with amazement. Of course they do not expect the Democracy to support him, and they do not find him as weak within their own ranks as any other Republican candidate thus far named would be. On the contrary, no candidate would so fully bring out the enthusiasm of the Republicans of Connecticut as Gen. GRANT. Yet if they can be convinced that they ought to shape their preferences entirely to please a dissatisfied minority, why we presume they will consent to lay their enthusiasm on the shelf, and give a decorous support to some other nominee.

"ANYBODY BUT GRANT."
Washington Chronicle.

Republicans who are misrepresented by the *Tribune* might justly retort on that paper that it is constantly saying, "Anybody but GRANT." Opposition of this kind is neither reasonable nor just. It seems to be to the man. There is something personal in it. The prejudice against the man is so strong that the paper thus objecting to him cannot do him justice. An unfavorable construction is placed on nearly everything he does. He is held responsible for acts with which he has had no connection. In other words, the warfare upon him by the *Tribune* is not that which a political friend might legitimately conduct inside the party. The *Tribune* not only endeavors to weaken him in advance by intimating that he may not be elected if nominated, but it says, with apparent reluctance, that it is not yet committed against him in the event of his nomination. It may support him, and it may not. That is about the plain English of the present position of the *Tribune*.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—Day Calendar of the Court of Appeals for Feb. 7: Nos. 53, 58, 95, 112, 24, 80, 91, 113.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
22—Gleen vs. Thornton.
86½—Caynod vs. Wilson.
74—Schagler vs. Stevens.
134—Delevan vs. Colton.
179—Brinkley vs. Brinkley.

Nos.
180—Sewards vs. Simons.
184—Donaldson vs. The Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of New-York.
185—Lewis vs. Parsons.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
337—Lynch, &c., vs. Bunn, &c.
1041—Hurlbut vs. Montauk Lin. Navigation Co.
719½—Hurry vs. Truax.
347—Spring vs. The Mayor of the City of New-York.
148—Hunt vs. The Mayor of the City of New-York.
849—Lee, executor, &c., vs. The Mayor of the City of New-York.
1083—Van Hise vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1101—Bell et al vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.

Nos.
1113—North American Life Insurance Co. vs. Dickson.
141½(R. C.)—Peterson vs. The Mayor, &c., City of New-York.
89—Willis vs. Weaver.
335—Jonas vs. Staten Island Railroad Co.
387—Same vs. Same.
773—Smith vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
821—Smith vs. Osborn.
835—Johnson vs. King.
839—Smith vs. O'Brien.
857—Buchanan vs. Boehm.
963—Ormsby vs. Vermont Copper Mining Co.
993—Porter vs. Moore.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
1361—Miles vs. Old Dominion S. S. Co.
1399—Scott vs. Babcock.
655—Taylor et al. vs. Perrin.

Nos.
1429—Godfrey vs. Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co.

Added Causes.

Nos.
1433—Bank of New-York vs. National Banking Association.
1435—Hernburg vs. Ismay.
1451—Fisher vs. Lubing.
1453—Worthley vs. Wentroth.
1455—Springsteed vs. Marshall.

Nos.
1457—Townsend vs. Narragansett Fire and Marine Ins. Co.
1459—Sprague vs. Vanderlip.
1461—Gerdes, adm'rx, vs. Miller.
1463—Manner vs. Lewis.
1469—Wolf vs. Cleve.
1471—Howard vs. Smith.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Sedgwick, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
1000—Newberry et al. vs. Wall.
470—Meyer vs. Thurber.
888—Mitchell vs. West.
950—Wright vs. Lycoming Fire Ins. Co.
244—Palmer vs. Kelly.
1064—Marshall vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1068—Ely vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.

Nos.
760—Andrews vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
540—Lagr vs. O'Brien, Sheriff,
260—Young vs. Pacific Mutual Ins. Co.
816—Reade vs. Clark.
1006—Luis vs. Fitzgerald.
1124—Lausen vs. Herdt.
1086—Jones vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1158—Spring vs. Day.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
241—Fribourg vs. Ohl.
847—The N. Y. Lithographing, Engraving and Printing Co. vs. Am. Ton. Life and Sav. Ins. Co.
369—Handte vs. Wetzler.
1064½—Schott, admx., vs. Wright et al.
1065½—Same vs. Same.
1034—Cohen vs. N. Y. Sewing-machine Co.
467—Melhinch vs. Godfrey.
1138½—Gordon vs. Schafer.

Nos.
1150—Walker vs. Beach.
345—Wise vs. Broadway and Seventh-avenue R. R. Co.
710—Peabody vs. Speyers.
506—Bullock vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1195—Wright vs. Chamberlain.
1196—Newton vs. Bennett.
970—Randel vs. Dinsmore, Pres.
652—Leporin vs. Landmann.
764—Wilkey vs. Munson.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
7868—Leach vs. Simon.
7424—Forgie vs. Beebe.
7429—Dreyer vs. The A. & E. C. Egg Co.
7434—Shaw vs. Jenkins.
7603—Halloran vs. Secor.
6879—Von Sachs vs. Hurlbut, (jury.)
7781—Strauss vs. Von Der Willerke.

Nos.
——Canlin vs. Kane, (jury.)
7881—Corbin vs. Winters.
7904—Sharlock vs. Hornberg.
7905—Hoffeimer vs. Cohen.
7906—Baker vs. Murphy.
7907—Wallace vs. Dugan.
7908—Alston vs. Skerlock.
7909—Blackburn vs. Burnham.

Part II.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
7838—Gillespie vs. Buckley.
——Kehoe vs. Emerson.
——Wolf vs. Schanck.
7817—Schweitzer vs. Kappenberg.
5352—Kaufman vs. Lancaster.
7646—Witters vs. Oliver.
6557—Allison vs. Gottsberger.
7391—Lumieman vs. Babcock.

Nos.
7663—Mullen vs. Kelly.
7683—Wilson vs. Hobb.
7619—Dahlman vs. Sharlock.
7920—Arnold vs. McLane.
7921—Lichenstadler vs. Engel.
7922—Klein vs. Ryan.
7923—Murphy vs. Matthews.

Part III.—Held by Tracy, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
8053—Donovan vs. Sanderson.
8726—Folsom vs. Coffin.
7399—Orr vs. Holmes.
8541—Chase vs. Stout.
8716—Durand vs. Edson.
8732—Herschfield vs. McElroy.
8764—Wieldenmayer vs. Faldbusch.

Nos.
8735—Ackerman vs. McNair.
8736—Cuthbert vs. Adams.
8886—Benedict vs. Aaron.
8887—Eyre vs. Darmetzer.
8889—Wickes vs. Coffin.
8890—Conrad vs. Griffin.
8891—Acker vs. Carlies.
8892—Hartweig vs. Coffin.

DECISIONS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—In the Court of Appeals, on Tuesday, Feb. 6, the following decisions were given:

Judgment affirmed, with costs, in West *vs.* Crary, Hamilton *vs.* Clinton, Conroy *vs.* Gale, Poillon *vs* Mayor of the City of New-York.

Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide event: Madden *vs.* New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, Greenfield *vs.* Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, Dickenson *vs.* Wason.

Judgment of the Supreme Court and orders of the County Judge reversed and application dismissed without costs: People ex. rel. Wallace *vs.* Knowles, People ex. rel. Allen *vs.* Knowles.

Appeal dismissed with costs: People ex. rel. Mitchell *vs.* Lawrence.

Judgment reversed so far as it charges Mary Ann Quinn personally with costs, and affirmed as to the residue with costs in this Court and in the Court below—chargeable upon the property in controversy: Erickson *vs.* Quinn.

Judgement of Supreme Court reversed and order of County Judge affirmed with costs: People ex. rel. Botsford *vs.* Darling.

Orders of General Term and Special Term reversed, and motion to strike out part of answer denied with costs: Tettretch *vs.* McKay, Matthews *vs.* Hubbard.

Order granting new trial reversed, and judgement on report of referee affirmed with costs: Ingraham *vs.* Disbrough. Motion for reargument of the appeal or resettlement of the judgment of this Court denied, but without prejudice to the right of the defendant to apply to the Supreme Court for directions in the execution of the judgment and to adjust the rights and equities of the parties under and not inconsistent with the judgment in respect to taxes charged upon the premises since the contract of purchase, and which should be paid by the plaintiff, and also in respect to the interest upon the $1,500 mortgage which has accrued since the time for the completion of the contract of purchase, and which was assumed by the plaintiff as a part of the purchase money.

Motion to revive and continue the action in the name of the heir at law and administrator of Dennis J. O'Donovan denied; Duffy *vs.* O'Donovan.

Judgment of the Supreme Court reversed and judgment ordered declaring the disposition of the property by the third clause of the will, so far as the same affect the personality, void, and directing that after the payment of the debts of the testator, and the legacies and other lawful charges upon the estate, except the legacies to Georgiana Ovatina and Catharine Griffing, the personal estate be divided equally between Wm. B. Jones, Georgiana Ovatina and Catharine Griffing, the distributers entitled under the statute of distribution; the cost of the several parties to be adjusted by the Supreme Court, and paid to the executors from the fund before making distribution; the pleading to be remitted to the Supreme Court for such further action as may be necessary to give effect to the judgment of this Court.—Knox *vs.* Jones.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 6.

By Judge Barnard

Stevens *vs.* Gregory, &c.; motion granted, reference ordered.

Springsteel *vs.* King; motion granted.

The Maryland Coal Company *vs.* Edmonds; motion granted.

Wiley et al. *vs.* Carew; motion granted.

National Broadway Bank *vs.* Crump; motion denied.

Kiersted et al. *vs.* Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company; motion granted.

Brusbee *vs.* Brown; Burk *vs.* Burk; motions denied.

Martine *vs.* Martine; motion granted.

Kein *vs.* Weston et al.; approved.

Chalwell *vs.* Nichols, &c.; motion denied.

By Judge Barrett.

Samuel F. Appleton *vs.* Amelia Appleton; motion for stay upon appeal from order denied; motion for judgment on referee's report granted.

Schafer *vs.* Schaffer et al.; motion for receiver denied, with $10 costs.

Protherhouse *vs.* Stirratt et al.; memoranda for counsel.

Roberts et al. *vs.* The Coastwise Steam-ship Company et al.; motion granted upon payment of $30 trial fee, and $10 costs of motion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 6.

By Judge Monell.

Fuller *vs.* Stern, Veitenheimer *vs.* Veitenheimer, Drake *vs.* Heolahan; motions granted.

Randerwood *vs.* Sears; motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Monell.

FIRE INSURANCE—A VERDICT AGAINST LAW AND EVIDENCE.

Max Minzeshemier vs. *The Continental Insurance Company.*—During the December Term this case came up for trial before Judge MONELL and a jury, and a verdict was rendered in favor of plaintiff. The suit was brought to recover the amount of loss under a policy of insurance on a stock of cigars in a store on Canal-street, and was defended on the grounds that the plaintiff had set fire to his own store, had made a fraudulent over-estimate of the loss, and had violated the terms of the policy by using kerosene in his store. The testimony was to the effect that the owner of the store had been seen to get out of the rear window of his store just before the fire had fully broken out, dressed, and carrying with him several boxes of cigars, and did not return until after the fire was extinguished; that loads of paper, broken cigar boxes, and the like were found in a heap, partially consumed and saturated with kerosene or spirit gas, and the shelves contained a number of empty boxes. The Fire Marshal made a partial investigation, but as it appeared, without fixing guilt on any one. The verdict in favor of plaintiff having been rendered, defendant's counsel moved, on the minutes of the Court, to set it aside as being contrary to law and the evidence in the case. After holding the motion under consideration until yesterday, Judge MONELL rendered his decision, granting the motion, and setting aside the verdict.

Messrs. Bryan and F. Kurzman for plaintiff; George W. Parsons for defendant.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 94.—*The steam-ship Thames and Russell Sturgiss et al.* vs. *Billop Seaman.* Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York. This libel was filed against the steam-ship *Thames* in March, 1868, claiming damages for the non-delivery at New-York of certain cotton, shipped at Savannah by the *Thames,* the bill of lading for which had been assigned to the libellant, Seaman. The answer averred that the cotton mentioned was shipped by G. S. Van Pelt, for, and to be delivered to, Bennett, Van Pelt & Co., of New-York, and was so delivered, and without notice of the claim of libellant, and that no claim was ever made by him until long after the delivery; that the assignment of the bill of lading to him was by way of security for personal obligations of Bennett, Van Pelt & Co., who were solvent merchants, and to whom he looked for payment; and that he gave no notice, and did no act as assignee of the bill of lading on the arrival of the vessel, or upon the delivery of the cotton, nor until after that firm had become insolvent; and by his delay and *laches,* he waived and lost all claim against the vessel and her owners. Upon the hearing, the District Court held that the delivery of the bills of lading for the cotton was intended to and did transfer the cotton to the libellant as security for the payment of the draft drawn upon the consignees by the consignor, for the value of the cargo, and the decree was for the libellant. This decree was affirmed at the Circuit, and appeal was taken to this Court, where it is insisted that the bills of lading were transferred as security for the acceptance only and not for the payment of the draft to Brady & Moses, bankers in Savannah, who were correspondents of the Atlanta National Bank of Georgia, and had funds of that bank for the purchase of exchange on New-York, and who purchased the draft, thus making the Atlanta Bank the owner of it. They then sent the draft and bill of lading to Seaman, Cashier of the Fourth National Bank of New-York, for account of the Atlanta Bank, and it is submitted that Seaman could acquire no greater interest than that which Brady & Moses acquired by the transfer to them. But even if the transfer to the libellant was intended to secure the payment of the draft, he was not entitled to hold the vessel and owners for the non-delivery of the goods, because by his own *laches* he had suffered the cotton to go into the possession of Bennett, Van Pelt & Co., and to remain in their possession until after their insolvency. It is insisted that the libellant was not entitled to maintain the action, because he was not the real party in interest, nor had such title as would enable him to sue in admiralty. The Atlanta Bank was the real party in interest, and the libellant had no interest in, or connection with the transaction, save in his official capacity as cashier of the New-York Bank, which was correspondent in that City of the Atlanta Bank.

Barney, Butler & Parsons for appellants; B. F. Lee for appellees.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

THE FISK SUITS AGAINST THE PACIFIC RAILROAD AND THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

In the equity suit of James Fisk, Jr., *vs.* The Union Pacific Railroad, the Credit Mobilier, et al., Mr. Field, as counsel for the complainant, moved, in the United States District Court, yesterday, that Mrs. Fisk be substituted as the complainant in the case, offering papers from the Surrogate's Court to prove that she was executrix of the deceased. Counsel for the defendants contended that she could only be substituted by a bill of reviver, in accordance with the English Chancery practice. After considerable argument, the Court finally determined that she could be substituted on her own personal petition, properly drawn up. Mr. Field said he would have the petition drawn forthwith, and asked the Court to immediately grant an order for the defendant's counsel to show cause why the petition should not be granted, so that as soon as the petition was allowed, argument could immediately ensue upon the demurrer which the defendants had filed to the complaint. He stated that it was time that the suit should be disposed of, as it had now been pending more than four years, notwithstanding his unremitting efforts to bring it to trial. Counsel for the defendants said that the decision of the Court had taken them by surprise, allowing Mrs. Fisk to be substituted by petition, and they were not prepared to proceed with argument on the demurrer. The Court was of opinion that counsel for the defendants should have been ready to proceed in any event, but finally consented to allow the matter to stand over for the present.

In a suit in equity of Charles W. Pollard against the same defendants, the demurrer to the complaint made by the defendants, on the ground that it was multifarious, joining two or more causes of action, was argued—it being contended by counsel for the plaintiff that the causes of action were cognate, being substantially the same, and could not be separated without great injustice to the plaintiff. The Court took the papers, reserving its decision.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Held at Albany—January Term.

IMPORTANT TO DENTISTS.

The Goodyear Dental Vulcanite Company et al. *vs.* Calvin B. Newton, of Belmont; the defendant was fined $50 for making and delivering hard rubber dental plates in violation of an injunction.

Same *vs.* Hubbell H. Watrous, of Lyons; committed to jail for thirty days, and until he shall pay costs for the like offense.

Same *vs.* Martin L. Van Buskirk, of Tully; Same *vs.* John T. Newell, of Ogdensburg; Same *vs.* James Caven, of Tully; each defendant committed to jail for ten days, and until payment of costs for the like offense.

Lee & Alvord, complainants' solicitors.

Caught at Last—And Released on Account of a Judicial Scruple.

THOMAS LARKIN, a conductor of a Third-avenue car, was, on the 23d of December last, assaulted by ROBERT HALLORAN, a discharged driver, who beat him about the head and body with the car-hook, a similar weapon to that with which FOSTER killed Mr. PUTNAM. LARKIN was so severely beaten that his life was despaired of for some time. He rallied, however, and so far recovered as to be able to leave the hospital a couple of days ago. The Police of the Nineteenth Precinct have been on the lookout for HALLORAN since the time of the assault. Yesterday Officer CORMICK succeeded in capturing him, and took him before Justice BIXBY, in the Yorkville Police Court. As LARKIN had been out of the hospital some days and had neglected to get out a warrant for HALLORAN's arrest, as was his duty, the Justice did not feel justified in holding the prisoner. It is likely that a warrant will be issued and HALORAN be rearrested this morning.

The Jumel Will Case.

The examination of Mrs. ELIZA VANDERVORT was resumed yesterday. The cross-examination by Mr. O'CONOR was chiefly on statements of the witness made at a previous examination. Mrs. COOK, who claims to be a granddaughter of REUBEN BALLOU, was the second witness yesterday, By her evidence it was sought to be shown that Major BALLOU had repeatedly stated that GEO. W. BOWEN, the plaintiff, was his son by BETSEY BOWEN, or Mme. JUMEL. Judge SHIPMAN said he had considerable doubt about admitting evidence of this character. Counsel for the plaintiff argued that, the private records made by BALLOU in regard to the birth of the plaintiff being admitted as evidence, his spoken statements on the same subject should also be admitted, as they were practically of the same character. The point was argued at length, and the Judge said he would give his decision today. Before the jury were discharged for the day, Judge SHIPMAN again warned them against forming any opinion which might prejudice the case in its present stage, when no evidence for the defense had been introduced. The case for the plaintiff will probably be rested today.

Another Contested-Will Case.

In the Surrogate's Court, yesterday, a new contested-will case was entered upon, in the matter of a paper propounded as the last will of BARBARA SULYER, deceased, late a resident of this City. The estate involved is about $10,000, and two wills are in existence, one executed an hour before the death of the testatrix. This will is contested by the executor named therein, and in case it is set aside the other will will be presented. The grounds of contest are informality in execution, incapacity on the part of the deceased, &c. Three subscribing witnesses to the paper were examined yesterday. ROBERT WART, Esq., appears in support of the will, and RUFUS F. ANDREWS, Esq., in opposition thereto

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 6.

FIRST BOARD.

$25,000	U. S. 5s, '81 C.	108⅝
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	110⅜
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	111⅛
2,000	N. Car. 6s, o. b.	32½
10,000	La. St. 6s, old	60
3,000	N.Y.St. 7s, B.L., Reg.	107
2,000	Brook'n 6s, W.L.	94½
5,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	94¼
11,000	Cen. Pac. G. B.	102⅜
5,000	do	102⅜
1,000	do..bet. call.	102½
10,000	U. Pac. 1st	92½
1,000	do	92⅝
3,000	Tol.& W.1st, St. L. Div.	91
1,000	Gal. & Chi. 2d	100¾
11,000	C. & R.I. & P.7s.	102¾
2,000	N. J. Cen. 1st, n.	104½
3,000	Ohio & M. 1st	99½
5,000	Ohio & M. 2d	86¾
4,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st	94½
5,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st	98⅜
2,000	Chi. & M. 1st	94½
10,000	B., H. & E. 1st, b3	40
1,000	W. U. Tel 7s, B.	96⅜
9,000	do	96
2,000	Jer. C. 7s, W. L.	100
3,000	Clev.& T., n. bds.	98
8	Park Bank	154
9	Fourth Nat. B'k	110
500	Cons. Coal of Md.	37
200	do..bet. call.	36⅝
200	do	36¾
100	Quick. Min. Co.	30½
300	do	30¾
100	do..bet. call.	30⅞
100	do....b3.	31
1200	do	31
100	do	31⅛
100	Canton Co.	83
100	Mariposa Min.	2
600	Pacific Mail	59⅝
1200	do	59⅝
7	do	59⅝
1500	do..bet. call.	59⅝
400	do....b3.	59⅞
1000	do....b3.	60
1500	do	60
800	do	60⅛
600	do....b3.	60¼
1100	do	60⅜
300	do	60⅛
200	W. U. Tel. bet.call	72⅝
200	do	72½
100	do	72⅝
100	Adams Express	93
300	U. S. Express	65
100	do	65⅛
200	N. Y. C. & H.	98¼
400	Erie	30¾
500	L. S. & M. S..b. c.	91¾
300	Chi. & N. W..b. c.	74¾
100	do	74¾
100	do	74⅝
100	N. J. Cen. bet. call.	111⅛
30	Chi. & R. I...b. c.	112
200	do....b3.	112⅜
45	C., C., C. & Ind.	88½
20	do	88⅛
300	Mil. & St. P.	56⅝
100	do..bet. call.	56½
100	Del., L. & W.	103
100	do	103⅛
200	Bost., H. & E..b3.	4
100	Ohio & M. Pf.	75
340	Morris & Essex	92½
500	U. Pac. bet. call. b3.	39
100	do....c.	38⅝
100	Tol., W. & W. b. c.	76¼
200	St. L. & I. M. b. c.	68⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$30,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	115¾
9,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '62.	110⅝
1,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '64.	110⅜
5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67.	111
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	112
63,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	107
3,000	S. C. 6s, new, Jan. & July	30
15,000	Cen. Pac. G. bs.	102⅝
5,000	Union Pac. 1st.	92½
1,000	Union Pac. L.G.	82½
10,000	do	82¾
1,000	Union P.In.10s.	87¾
1,000	C. & N. W. S.F.	99¾
3,000	Chic. & N.W.1st	98½
100	Maryland Coal	22
100	Canton	83
100	do...bet. call.	83½
300	do	84
200	Cons. Coal of Md.	36½
200	do...bet. call.	36¾
300	do	36
100	do.......b10.	35¾
100	Pacific Mail...b.c.	59⅝
200	do	59¾
5	U. S. Express	64½
40	N. Y. C. & Hud.	98¼
200	do	98⅛
400	Erie Railway..b.c.	30¾
400	Harlem	116
800	L. S. & M. So.b.c.	91⅝
200	do	91¾
400	Chic. & N. W..b.c.	74¾
100	Chic. & R. I...b.c.	112½
100	C., C. & I. C...b.c.	22⅞
200	St. L. & Iron M.	68½
100	do...bet. call.	68¾
100	Han. & St. Jos.	50

TUESDAY, Feb. 6—P. M.

The Wall-Street Markets moved with much irregularity today, influenced by the London telegraphs, and by a sudden change from ease at 6 ₱ cent. to a sharp demand for Money at 7 ₱ cent. among the Brokers. The continued discussion by the London Press of the Treaty of Washington and the tenor of the Queen's Speech were construed as unsettling our relations with England, supposed to have been adjusted by the Treaty concluded at Washington last Spring, but there was so little real concern on the subject manifested in the Gold Room and in the Foreign Exchanges, both of which are usually the most sensitive barometers of Foreign trouble, that the Stock Exchange seemed to be at fault as to the effect of the reopening of the *Alabama* controversy. Gold was barely 110 ₱ cent., and Bills on London sold at 109 ₱ cent., 60 days, and 109½ ₱ cent., short sight, with a larger offering than the demand for Wednesday's steamer could take at the quotations.

The Public Funds were steady through the day, and, after the least favorable telegrams from London and Washington about the Treaty, they closed quite as well as yesterday. The Cable quotations also showed little or no alteration abroad.

The sharp demand for Money developed about 1½ P. M., in connection with London and Washington political rumors, caused a weaker feeling in the Railroad Stocks at the Exchange, and the business done was not only limited in amount, but at rather lower figures than at the close on Monday afternoon. On the Miscellaneous list, there was greater activity, and the speculation in Pacific Mail, Maryland Coal, Quicksilver Company, and Canton Land Company was quite spirited, and, with the exception of Maryland Coal, at advancing prices. In the Pacific Mortgages, there seemed to be orders from abroad in both Centrals and Unions, and the prices of yesterday were well supported. There was not much done in the Southern State Bonds.

The Customs demand for Gold today amounted to $613,000. The present month will probably show the same increase, 10 ₱ cent., in the Treasury revenues from this source, as in January, over last year.

After the late Board the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night. Gold and Exchange both looked dull, and the Railroads in the Hall of the Exchange were indifferently supported.

CLOSING PRICES—FEB. 6.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s	109	109
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov	111⅛	111⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	112⅛	112⅛
American Gold	110⅛	110
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109
N. Y. Central and Hudson	98⅛	98
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt. Ctfs	93⅛	93⅛
Reading	114⅛	114⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	112⅛	112⅛
North-west Common	74⅛	74⅛
North-west Preferred	92	92⅛
Pacific Mail	59⅛	59⅛
St. Paul Preferred	74	75
St. Paul Common	56⅛	56⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	46⅛	46⅛
Toledo and Wabash	76⅛	75⅛
Western Telegraph	72⅛	71⅛
Erie	30⅛	31⅛
Union Pacific	38⅛	38⅛
Lake Shore	91⅛	90⅛
Lake Shore Scrip	87⅛	88

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange the Railroad speculation was dull and irregular.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 6. 1872.

Gold receipts	$1,471,408 49
Gold payments	579,349 46
Gold balance	71,267,589 75
Currency receipts	484,249 49
Currency payments	383,577 73
Currency balance	6,484,972 19
Customs	613,000 00

The closing quotations for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₱ ct. reg., '81	114¾
6 ₱ ct. coup., '81	115¾
5-20 reg., '62	110⅝
5-20 coup., '62	110⅝
5-20 reg., '64	110⅝
5-20 coup., '64	110⅝
5-20 reg., '65	110⅝
5-20 coup., '65	111⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	110⅛
5-20 coup, n. i., '65	110⅝
5-20 reg., '67	111⅛
5-20 coup., '67	112⅛
5-20 reg., '68	111⅛
5-20 coup., '68	112⅛
10-40 reg	107⅝
10-40 coup	110⅜
5s reg., '81	108⅛
5s coup., '81	109
6s Currency	114⅝

The following are the last prices offered for the miscellaneous stocks dealt in at the Exchange Board:

Del. and Hud. Canal	119
Pennsylvania Coal	210
Maryland Coal Co.	22
American Coal	45½
Spring Mount. Coal	65
Canton Co., Balt.	82½
N. J. Land Impt. Co.	72
Consol. Coal of Md.	36½
W. Union Tel.	71¾
Quicksilver Min. Co.	30¾
Quick. Min. Co., Pref.	33¼
Mariposa Min. Co.	2
Mar. Min. Co., Pref.	2¾
Mar. Trus. Ct'fs.	25
Adams Express	93
Wells Fargo Ex.	64½
Am. M. U. Express	62½
U. S. Express	65
Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	59⅝

The following offers were made at the Exchange Board for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	134½
Manhattan	150
Merchants	118
Mechanics	131
Union	135
America	145
City	225
Phenix	100
Tradesmen's	150
Fulton	156
Gallatin National	120
Leather Manufactur.	180
State of New-York	112
Commerce	116½
Broadway	270
Ocean	30
Mercantile	125
American Exchange	113
Bank of the Republic	116
Bank of N. America	102
Hanover	100
Irving	124
Metropolitan	136¾
East River	110
Nassau	105
Shoe and Leather	154½
Marine	165
Commonwealth	85
New-York County	185
Import and Traders	167
Central National	100
First National	200
Fourth National	109½
Oriental	160
Gold Exchange	101
Bank. and Brok. Assn.	89

PHILADELPHIA STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	97	97½
City 6s, New	100¼	100¾
Camden and Amboy	126½	126¾
Pennsylvania Central	62⅝	62¾
Reading	114⅝	115
Lehigh Valley	62¾	62⅞
Catawissa Preferred	47	47¼
Philadelphia and Erie	26½	26¾
Northern Central	39¾	40
Lehigh Navigation	40⅜	40¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	93	93¼

An important and very costly purchase—or, rather, series of purchases—of Real Estate on and near the south-west corner of Wall and Broad streets, has recently been made by Messrs. DREXEL & Co., of Philadelphia, and Col. GEORGE W. CHILDS, of the Philadelphia *Ledger,* involving a round million of dollars. And most of the buildings on the property being very old, the whole will be taken down after the first of May, and an immense marble fire-proof building erected, planned, we presume, for Banking Offices, and the use of Brokers, Lawyers, &c. The negotiations for this great purchase have been going on for some time past. The first bargain was concluded at $170,000, for Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, the two buildings together about thirty-five feet front, with what was originally an alley-way of 8 feet on Wall, now and for nearly half a century used by DELATOUR and his predecessors and successors for the sale of Soda and other Mineral Waters. No. 1 Broad-street, only fourteen feet front, with forty feet on Wall, was more difficult to come at, and our information is that $250,000 in Gold was paid for this small lot and its red brick building. To this has been added No. 27, next below DELATOUR'S, and adjoining the Leather Bank, 32 feet front, and running back 58 feet, for which $250,000 also was paid. Then No. 7 Broad, 35 feet front, and No. 9 Broad, about 30 feet front, (the whole, as in No. 3 and No. 5 Broad and No. 27 Wall, in the company of Stock-brokers,) and for these two lots and buildings about $330,000 is reported to have been paid—making $1,000,000 for 80 feet on Wall, and 114 feet on Broad-street. We congratulate our respected and fortunate Philadelphia friends upon their realizing sense of the future of Wall-street, as manifested not only in the purchase of the lots with their present incumbrance of old buildings, but in their purpose to erect a marble structure equally creditable to the prominent location of the property, and to their own good taste and public spirit. It is at least possible that Col. CHILDS contemplates an early transfer of his own newspaper enterprise to New-York, as his co-proprietor, Mr. DREXEL, has already found it to his interest to place his chief banking interest here through Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., who will no doubt occupy the best suite of offices in the new building.

The Toledo and Wabash Road earned in

January, 1872	$439,780
January, 1871	365,175
Increase	$74,605

The week's exports of Domestic Produce have been to the currency value of $5,308,173.

The New-York Fire Insurance Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of *Eight ₱ cent.,* payable on demand.

The Whale Fishery in 1871.

The New-Bedford *Whalemen's Shipping List,* in its annual review of the whaling interest for 1871, says:

We have to record another year of poor success in the whale-fishery, both as concerns oil taken and pecuniary results, only about twenty-four vessels out of ninety-one returned having met with good success in taking oil, and scarcely ten of the whole fleet having left their owners any gains in the net results of the voyages terminated. The average low prices ruling for oil and bone for the first ten months of the year, when most of our arrivals occurred, tending to this result, and the large advance brought about by the almost total disaster to our Arctic fleet coming too late to change such results.

Importations of Sperm-oil, Whale-oil, and Whalebone into the United States in 1871:

	Sperm. bbls.	Whale. bbls.	Bone. lbs.
New-Bedford	30,564	55,710	560,993
Fairhaven	109	135	....
Marion	325	361	760
Westport	600	40	400
District of New-Bedford	31,688	56,246	562,153
Edgartown	93	1,418	17,502
Provincetown	2,024	1,827	....
Boston	4,162	628	....
Salem	1,231	4	....
New-London	181	8,459	18,500
Sag Harbor	235	310	....
New-York	1,920	6,260	2,500
Total	41,534	75,152	600,655

Imports from 1850 *to* 1872.

Imports of	Sperm. bbls.	Whale. bbls.	Bone. lbs.
1871	41,534	75,152	600,655
1870	55,183	72,691	708,365
1869	47,936	85,011	603,603
1868	47,174	65,575	900,850
1867	43,433	89,289	1,001,397
1866	36,663	74,302	920,375
1865	33,242	76,238	619,350
1864	64,372	71,863	760,450
1863	65,055	62,974	488,750
1862	55,641	100,478	763,500
1861	68,932	133,717	1,038,450
1860	73,708	140,005	1,337,650
1859	91,408	190,411	1,923,850
1858	81,941	182,223	1,540,600
1857	78,440	230,941	2,058,900
1856	80,941	197,890	2,592,700
1855	72,649	184,015	2,707,500
1854	76,696	319,837	3,445,200
1853	103,077	260,114	5,652,300
1852	78,872	84,211	1,259,900
1851	99,591	328,483	3,966,500
1850	92,892	200,608	2,869,200

Exports of Sperm-oil, Whale-oil and Whalebone from the United States for the last eleven years:

	Sperm bbls.	Whale bbls.	Bone lbs.
1871	22,156	18,141	387,199
1870	22,773	9,872	247,918
1869	18,645	3,842	311,605
1868	18,619	9,885	707,882
1867	25,147	18,253	717,796
1866	10,630	618	521,400
1865	20,158	1,660	202,100
1864	45,000	12,000	530,000
1863	18,366	11,297	279,394
1862	27,976	68,583	1,004,981
1861	37,547	49,969	1,145,012

Stocks of Oil and Whalebone in the United States Jan. 1, 1872:

	Sperm. Bbls.	Whale. Bbls.	Bone. lbs.
New-Bedford and Fairhaven	12,860	26,670	173,500
Boston	1,100	1,000	....
Westport	150	....	....
Edgartown	80	700	....
Provincetown	280	....	....
Beverly	100	....	....
New-London	....	1,650	7,000
New-York	....	....	112,600
Total	14,570	30,020	293,100

Stock of Oil and Bone on hand the 1st of January for the last twelve years.

	Sperm Bbls.	Whale Bbls.	Bone lbs.
1872	14,500	30,000	293,600
1871	28,650	36,300	400,000
1870	25,052	41,633	294,900
1869	13,000	16,700	200,000
1868	8,000	33,400	274,000
1867	12,700	21,200	172,000
1866	5,800	17,150	193,200
1865	20,382	6,679	170,150
1864	21,200	9,344	148,980
1863	16,038	23,019	91,500
1862	16,132	58,378	295,600
1861	15,838	80,469	488,700

	Gold.
Average price of Sperm-oil for 1871	$1 35
Averrge price of Whale-oil for 1871	60
Average price of Whalebone for 1871	70

Average Price of Oil and Bone.

	Sperm. Gold.	Whale. Gold.	Bone. Gold.
1871	171	50	70
1870	135¼	67¼	85
1869	178	101¾	124
1868	192	82	102½
1867	223¼	73¼	117⅜
1866	255	121	137
1865	225	145	171
1864	178	128	180
1863	161	95¼	153
1862	142¾	59½	82
1861	131⅛	44¾	66

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ JAY COOKE & CO.

are now offering the

7.30 NORTHERN PACIFIC GOLD BONDS

at par and accrued interest in currency.

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we believe there is no investment accessible to the people which is more

PROFITABLE OR SAFE.

All marketable securities received in exchange at their highest cash value.

Holders of Five-twenties, and all desiring to invest in reliable bonds, will receive full particulars on application to banks and bankers throughout the country, or to

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 20 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS,

BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 p. c.) INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD,

FREE OF TAX,

AND IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company, through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which, in many cases, draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable in February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in *currency,* from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent. (8s.) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers. No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ WE RECOMMEND AS A SAFE AND sure investment the SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, interest payable in gold coin May and November; denominations, $100, $500, $1,000. Present price, 94 and accrued interest.

Also, the CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, interest six per cent., gold, January and July; denominations, $1,000. Market price today, 102½.

We buy and sell Government Securities, and execute orders at the Stock Exchange; allow interest (at four per cent.) on deposits, make collections, &c., &c.

FISK & HATCH.
HARVEY FISK, No. 5 Nassau-st.
A. S. HATCH.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1872,

☞ MIDLAND RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Limited to $20,000 per mile on finished road.

The rapid progress toward completion of this great *Trunk Line* from New-York to the West and to Canada, enables us to offer to investors at par and interest a further limited issue of these favorite securities.

Upward of 340 miles of this road, including the New-Jersey section, are already finished, equipped, and in operation; and contracts with responsible parties have been made for its entire completion by the first day of July next. When this shall have been accomplished its earnings cannot fail to be large and highly remunerative, as it has advantages at least equal to those of any of its competitors for both local and through business. It is building for cash, *of which nearly $8,000,000 have been furnished by subscription to its stock at* PAR. The work is substantial, and, including equipment, has not exceeded in cost $50,000 per mile, which is *less than one-third* of the amount at which some of the trunk lines of roads leading from New-York are capitalized, and on which they are paying good dividends.

In view of these facts, the Midland First Mortgage Bonds must be regarded as a first-class security—quite as safe as Governments; and, by making the exchange at the present difference in price, *holders of Midland Bonds will receive 33 per cent. more of revenue upon the amount invested than the holders of Government Bonds.*

For sale or exchange for Governments at their market price, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS are for only $18,500 per mile, UPON A FINISHED ROAD, WHICH IS DOING A LARGE AND PROFITABLE BUSINESS. For sale at 90 and accrued interest.

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
NO. 51 WALL-ST.,
offer for sale
PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI
FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS AT 92½.
Also,
PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI
SECOND MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS,
free of tax, at 82 and interest.

☞ ELIZABETH CITY IMPROVEMENT BONDS.

Bids for the whole, or any part of $47,000 Elizabeth City 7 per Cent. Improvement Bonds, will be received until Thursday, the 15th day of February, 1872.

These Bonds, with Coupons attached, have six years to run from Dec. 1, 1871, are payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, and are well known on the market as a safe and desirable investment.

Bids (which will be opened by the Finance Committee on the 16th inst.) must be addressed to A. S. WOODRUFF, City Treasurer, Elizabeth, N. J.

The Committee reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all bids, as they may deem best for the interest of the city.
ROBERT S. GREEN,
Feb. 5, 1872. Chairman of Finance Committee.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 6—11½ A. M.—Consols opened 92⅛ for Money, and 92⅛@92⅜ for the account. American Securities opened. 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92½; 1865s, 92¾; 1867s, 92⅝; 10-40s, 91½.

2 P. M.—Consols, 92⅜ for the account. American Securities unchanged.

5 P. M.—Consols, 92⅛ for money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92½; 1865s, 92¾; 1867s, 92⅝; 10-40s, 91⅜.

PARIS, Feb. 6—Evening.—Rentes, 56f. 95c.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 6.—United States 5-20 Bonds 96½ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened strong at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.@11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d.@11⅝d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

2 P. M.—WHEAT—Red Winter, 11s. 8d.@11s. 9d. CORN, 29s. 9d. Receipts of Wheat for the past three days, 20,000 quarters, of which 8,500 quarters are American.

5 P. M.—COTTON strong: Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.@11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d.@11⅝d.; sales of the day, 18,000 bales, of which 8,000 bales were for speculation and export. The market for YARNS and FABRICS at Manchester is strong; ⅛d. advance is demanded, which buyers refuse.

HAVRE, Feb. 6.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 137f. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Feb. 6—5 P. M.—LINSEED-OIL, £32 10s.@£32 15s. Calcutta LINSEED, 62s. 6d.@63s.

ANTWERP, Feb. 6.—PETROLEUM, 45½f. for Standard White.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	44
Bees-wax, pkgs	2
Cotton, bales	1,140
Dried Fruit, pkgs	279
Eggs, bbls	372
Flour, bbls	5,414
Wheat, bushels	400
Corn, bushels	74,900
Oats, bushels	15,975
Barley, bushels	2,000
Grass-seed, bags	1,701
Beans, bbls	67
Peas, bushels	897
Corn-meal, bbls	350
Corn-meal, bags	650
Flax, bales	60
Hemp, bales	10
Hops, bales	16
Hides, No.	506
Leather, sides	18,176
Pork, pkgs	139
Beef, pkgs	122
Cut-meats, pkgs	1,531
Grease, pkgs	231
Lard, pkgs	1,359
Stearine, pkgs	232
Butter, pkgs	1,668
Cheese, pkgs	968
Dressed Hogs, No.	855
Pea-nuts, bags	453
Rice, pkgs	30
Starch, boxes	230
Tea, half-chests	897
Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	296
Whisky, bbls	484

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Doonning Lenise,* for Queenstown and orders—27,298 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Rirene,* for St. Nazaire—879 hhds. Bone Black, 496 bbls. Bone Black.

By the steamer *Thuringia,* for Hamburg—185 boxes Bacon, 10,969 bushels Corn, 21 bales Sponges, 25 cases Sewing-machines, 1,400 tcs. Lard, 1,675 bags Clover-seed, 13 pks. Skins, 30 boxes Stones, 157 bales Tobacco, 1,463 bbls. Resin, 105 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 836 sides Leather, 90 boxes Clocks, 4 bales Furs, 25 bbls. Maizena, 5 pks. Drugs, 25 cases Canned Goods, 3 hhds. Tallow, 2 pks. Stearine.

By the bark *Ueland,* for Hamburg—7,867 bushels Wheat, 8,886 bushels Corn, 6,000 Staves.

By the bark *Phocean,* for Bordeaux—6 bbls. Cotton-seed Oil, 12,005 bushels Wheat, 50 hhds. Tallow, 200 bags Walnuts, 7 hhds. Wine, 5,550 Staves, 1 tierce Rice.

By the bark *Patriot,* for Port Elizabeth—609 bbls. Resin, 229 bbls. Flour, 524 gallons Lard-oil, 67 cases Handles, 7 cases Brooms, 100 cases Doors, 0 cases Windows, 118 pks. Window Frames, 58,392 feet Lumber, 37 boxes Tobacco, 10 pks. Drugs.

By the bark *McGilcon,* for Matanzas—1,057 empty Hogsheads.

By the bark *R. H. Griffiths,* for Matanzas—27 boxes Machinery, 1 box Chairs, 100 cases Brandy, 13 cases Scales, 100 bales Oakum, 48 kegs Bolts, 11 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 7 casks Hoes, 3 cases Hardware, 60 cases Drugs, 5,912 Hoops, 1,104 lbs. Butter, 30 bales Waste, 100 kegs Spikes, 9 Shafts, 343 Ties, 3,864 lbs. Cheese, 3,301 Shooks, 24 carboys Acid, 200 empty Hogsheads.

By the schooner *Lottie J.,* for Baracoa—Ballast.

ASHES—Have been firm and in fair request at $8 75@$9 25 for Pots, and $11@$11 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COAL—Has been offered more freely at private sale at reduced prices, yet has been quiet. We quote: Liverpool Gas Cannel Coal at $12; House do., $17; Newcastle Gas, $8 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite, $4 25@$7 75 ₱ ton for cargoes.

COFFEE—Has been very dull today; values have not varied materially.

COTTON—Has been offered with reserve and quoted ⅛c. higher, on a moderate trade, for early delivery; sales, 1,904 bales, (of which 378 bales were to arrive,) including 968 bales to shippers, 487 bales to spinners and 469 bales in transit. For forward delivery there has been a fair business reported at an improvement of ⅛c. ₱ lb.; sales, 12,000 bales, (4,100 bales last evening and 7,900 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for February, 100 bales at 22 11-16c., 100 bales at 22¾c., delivered after 15th; 200 bales at 22⅝c., 100 bales at 22 11-16c., 100 bales at 22¾c.; March, 300 bales at 23 1-16c., 200 bales at 23c., 100 bales at 23 1-32c., 300 bales at 23 1-16c., 200 bales at 23⅛c.; April, 200 bales at 23 9-16c., 900 bales at 23½c., 100 bales at 23 7-16c., 100 bales at 23⅜c.; May, 900 bales at 23¾c., 100 bales at 23 11-16c.; June, 100 bales at 23¾c. Exchanged—⅛c. paid to exchange 100 bales February for 100 bales April. And today, for February, 100 bales at 22 11-16c., 400 bales at 22¾c., notice after 10th; 200 bales at 22⅝c., 800 bales at 22⅝c., 100 bales, delivered 8th, at 22 11-16c., 100 bales at 22⅝c.; March, 900 bales at 23 1-16c., 700 bales at 23⅛c., 400 bales at 23 3-16c., 100 bales at 23⅛c., 200 bales at 23⅛c., 100 bales at 23 3-16c., 1,000 bales at 23¼c., 200 bales at 23 3-16c., 500 bales at 23⅛c.; April, 400 bales at 23½c., 100 bales at 23 9-16c., 200 bales at 23½c., 300 bales at 23⅝c., 100 bales at 23 11-16c.; May, 100 bales at 23¾c.; June, 100 bales at 23¾c., 100 bales at 23 13-16c., 200 bales at 23⅞c.; July, 100 bales at 24c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: February, 22.70c.; March, 23.14c.; April, 23.56c.; May, 23.76c.; June, 23.81. The receipts at this port today were 1,140 bales, including 635 bales from Savannah, 125 bales from Norfolk, and 380 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 12,488 bales, and thus far this week, 47,751 bales, against 48,147 bales same time the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 1,963,609 bales, against 2,432,391 bales same time in 1870-71. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	20⅜	20⅝	20¾	21
Good Ordinary	21⅞	22	22⅛	22⅜
Low Middling	22⅝	22¾	23	23⅛
Middling	23⅛	23⅜	23⅜	23⅞
Good Middling	24	24⅛	24⅜	24⅝

FISH—The demand has been more satisfactory, chiefly for Dry Cod and Pickled Mackerel, and values have been quoted steady. We quote Dry Cod at $5 50@$6 25 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $13@$17 50; No. 2 do., $10 50@$12; No. 3 do., $6 50@$7 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $3 50@$5 50; Smoked Herring, 25c. for Scale, and 20c. for No. 1, ₱ box; Dutch Herring, $1 10 ₱ keg.

FRUIT—There has been a slow trade noted in the leading kinds of foreign. Prices have favored buyers slightly. We quote: Layer Raisins at $2 90 ₱ box; Valencia Raisins, 11¾c.@12c.; Currants, 7½c.@7¾c.; Almonds, 13½c.@19c.; Figs, 10½c.@16½c.; Turkish Prunes, 9c.@9¼c.; Brazil-nuts, 7½c.@8c.; Dates, 6c.@6½c.; Filberts, 11c.@11¼c. ₱ lb.; Canton Ginger, $8 50@$9 ₱ case; Sardines, 21½c.@22c., currency, ₱ quarter box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Prices of desirable lots of State and Western Flour have been quoted rather firmer, on a more active inquiry, chiefly for the home trade, the West Indies and the provinces, with lighter offerings noted. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,350 bbls., all told, including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 70@$6 25; inferior to good Extra State, $6 55@$6 80; good to fancy at $6 80@$7 25; poor to very good shipping extra Western at $6 45@$6 75; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 65@$6 90 ₱ bbl.

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl	$4 20@$5 50
Sour Flour	4 70@ 6 00
Superfine State and Western	5 70@ 6 25
Extra State	6 55@ 7 25
Extra City, shipping brands	6 60@ 7 40
Extra Genesee	7 35@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 65@ 6 90
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 45@ 6 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 95@ 9 00
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 75@ 9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary and fancy	6 90@10 50

Southern Flour has been in pretty fair request and somewhat firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,100 bbls. at $6 10@$8 15 for ordinary to very good, and $8 15@$10 50 for very good to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in good demand at $4@$5 10 ₱ bbl., the inside price for old stock; sales, 350 bbls. Corn-meal has been salable and firm at $3 50@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western, $3 60@$3 70 for Jersey, and $4 10@415 for Brandywine; sales, 475 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very sparingly dealt in, and, though holders have made a fair show of confidence, offering prime stock with reserve, the market has been irregular, and at the close rather in favor of purchasers, who have been bidding less satisfactorily. The export call has been light. Sales have been reported since our last of 16,500 bushels at $1 60½ for choice No. 1 Duluth Spring, afloat; $1 58 for No. 1 Chicago, and $1 55 for No. 2 do., both in small lots from store; $1 70@$1 73 for White Western; $1 62@$1 68 for Red and Amber Pennsylvania and Western; $1 75 for White State, and $1 70 for Amber Long Island....Corn has been more active, and prices have been quoted a shade better for new Mixed Western, which has attracted most attention. There has been a fair demand noted for old and new Mixed Western, delivered, and Red Mixed do., from store, at the quoted rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 108,000 bushels at 71c.@74c. for new do., in lots, chiefly at 73½c.@74c. for best samples, delivered; 73c. for prime do., in store; 74¼c.@74½c. for prime new and old do., in store; 78c.@78½c. for prime to choice old Mixed Western, in store; 74c.@74½c. for Yellow Western, afloat; 74c.@74½c. for White Western; 73½c.@74½c. for Yellow Southern; 75c.@79c. for White Southern, ₱ bushel....Rye has been in some request on the basis of 92c. for prime Western, in store....Barley dull, but steady; 2,000 bushels Canada West, in store, were sold at $1 12½ ₱ bushel....Barley Malt very dull and altogether nominal as to price....Oats have been moderately inquired for and quoted rather firmer for lots, afloat. Sales have been reported since our last of 42,500 bushels at 54½c.@55½c. for Mixed Western, from track and afloat; 53c. for do. in store; 55½c.@57c. for White Western Ohio, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in moderate demand at from $1 30@$1 35 for shipping, and $1 40@$1 70 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.; Clover Hay, 80c.@$1 05. Straw has been in request at from 70c.@$1 15 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Further sales of 500 bales Jute Butts were reported at 3 7-16c. ₱ lb. Market firm, but otherwise dull.

LATHS, LIME AND LUMBER—Remain as last noted as to price, on a moderate movement.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been purchased to the extent of 300,000 lbs. at 28¼c.@28⅜c. for prompt, and 28½c.@28¾c. for February and March delivery, the market closing firm. Scotch Pig-iron has been held with confidence, but has been without activity. American Pig has been in good demand and buoyant; sales, 1,000 tons Thomas at $40; 1,000 tons Allentown and 500 tons No. 2 Glendon Forge on private terms, closing with No. 1 American Pig quoted at $42. Scrap-iron has been in rather brisk request, and 1,000 tons have been taken on private terms. Lead and Zinc dull at unchanged figures. Of Silesian spelter, 50 tons were sold at 7½c., gold. Pig-tin has been inactive at unaltered figures. Tin-plates have been in fair demand, and sales have been reported of 1,000 boxes Charcoal Plates at $10 12½; 1,000 boxes Charcoal Terne at $9 12½, gold, and 500 boxes S. T. P. do. do. on private terms.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been moderately inquired for at former figures; 335 bbls., part at auction, at 48c.@59½c. ₱ gallon; the latter for a fancy lot. Foreign dull and unsettled.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been lightly dealt in, on the basis of $4 55@$4 65 for common to good Strained; sales, 75 bbls. No. 1 at $5 50@$5 75 ₱ 280 lbs. ....Tar firm, but inactive....Spirits Turpentine has been scarce and wanted at much firmer prices, with sales reported of 140 bbls. at 77c.@77½c.@78c., now held at 78½c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Linseed has been scarce and wanted; now quoted at 85c., in casks. Nothing really new in other kinds.

PETROLEUM—There has been rather more animation in the general market, but with values quoted weaker, and in favor of purchasers. The demand has been mainly for shipment. Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 22⅛c....At Philadelphia, 22c.@22⅛c., closing weak at 22c. Sales were reported of 2,700 bbls., early delivery here at 22½c. ₱ gallon. And at Philadelphia 3,000 bbls. for prompt delivery on private terms, and 500 bbls. last half of February at 22⅛c....Refined, in cases, has been in more request for export, and quoted at 28c.@28¼c., with considerable sales rumored, without particulars....Crude heavy at 12¼c. ₱ gallon. Shipping Crude at 15¼c.@16c. Naphtha nominal.... Creek figures nominally unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet, but without quotable alteration as to price for early delivery. The chief call has been for job lots of old Mess, old Prime Mess, and Clear Pork. Sales have been reported since our last of only 260 bbls., early delivery, at $13 50 for old Western Mess, $14 50 for new Mess, $12@$12 25 for new Extra Prime, $11 75 for old Prime Mess, and $16@$16 50 for Clear and sheer Clear ₱ bbl. For forward delivery the dealings have been moderate, closing firmly. Sales have been reported of 1,250 bbls. new Western Mess, including 500 bbls. seller March, at $14 25, and 750 bbls., seller May, at $14 25@14 35 ₱ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been offered more freely and quoted lower on a less confident demand at from 6½c.@7c. for City, and 5⅞c.@6⅛c., closing at 5⅞c.@6c., for Western, ₱ lb....Cut-meats continue quiet but steady, at 8½c.@9½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 5½c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. The reported sales include 90 tcs. Pickled Hams, in lots, at 9¼c.@9½c., and 50 boxes Shoulders, reported at 6⅛c. ₱ lb....Bacon, though quoted firm, has been less active, the lighter offerings checking business; sales have been reported since our last of 3,300 boxes, including, for early delivery here, 250 boxes heavy Cumberland at 8¼c.; 174 boxes light do. at 8⅛c.; 614 boxes Short Rib, in lots, at 7¾c.; 200 boxes Long Clear at 7⅛c.; 200 boxes Long and Short Clear at 7¼c.; 60 boxes Short Clear at 7⅜c.; 250 boxes City Long Cut Hams on private terms; and for prompt delivery at Milwaukee, 250 boxes Short Rib at 6⅜c., and 250 boxes Long Cut Hams at 7⅛c.; and for March delivery there, 250 boxes Cumberland and 250 boxes Short Ribs at 6⅛c., and 500 boxes Long Cut Hams at 7⅛c. ₱ lb....Lard has been quoted about steady, on, however, a restricted business, the market closing rather weaker. Sales have been reported of 828 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 9⅛c.@9⅝c. for common to No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9⅛c. for prime Western Steam; 9⅛c. for prime Kettle-rendered; 9⅞c.@9⅞c. for City; 9¾c.@9⅞c. for No. 1, and 10c.@10⅛c. for refined. For forward delivery the demand has been quite active, and values have been fairly supported, though toward the close, there was less buoyancy apparent. Sales have been reported of 6,000 tcs. prime Western Steam, including 750 tcs., seller February, part at 9⅝c.; 500 tcs., seller March, at 9⅝c.; 3,000 tcs., seller April, at 10c.@10⅛c.; and 1,250 tcs., seller May, at 10⅛c.@10¼c.; also, 500 tcs. for prompt delivery at Milwaukee, at 8⅞c. ₱ lb....Beef has been in light jobbing demand, with values quoted about as before. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 135 bbls., in lots, at from $7 50@$10 for Mess, and $10@$12 50 for Extra Mess. Tierce Beef has been very quiet, within the range of from $12@$18 for old and new prime Mess, and $17 50@$22 50 for Indian Mess, and $24@$25 for City Extra do., ₱ tierce; Beef Hams have been inactive at $22@$26, as the extremes, the latter rate for fancy brands.

RICE—Has been salable and steady, including Carolina at $8 25@$8 75; Rangoon at $6 75@$7 12½; and Patna at $7 37½@$7 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALTPETRE—Has been held firmly at 9½c.@10c., gold, ₱ lb., but has been quiet.

SEEDS—Clover has been quite dull and rather weaker in price; sales, only 700 bags at 11¾c.@11⅞c. for prime Indiana and Michigan, and 10½c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Calcutta Linseed has been less active, since the free dealings reported in our last, but has been quite firm at the advance then established; further sales of 5,000 bags were reported at $2 50, gold, ₱ bushel. Other kinds dull. We quote: Timothy at $3 62½@$4; Flax at $1 87½@$1 90; Calcutta Linseed at $2 50, gold, ₱ bushel.

SOAP—Has been selling moderately, with Castile quoted steady at 11c.@11½c.; Colgate's Pale, 7½c.; Family, 8½c., and No. 2, 6½c., ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been without further change as to price, but trade comparatively tame; sales, 151 hhds. New-Orleans at 9¼c.@9⅞c.; 111 hhds. do., at auction, at 9¼c.@10½c.; 200 hhds. common refining Cuba at 8¾c.; 20 hhds. Demerara, to the trade, at 10⅝c.; and 646 boxes Centrifugal at 9⅞c.@10½c., ₱ lb. Refined dull; quotations as before.

TALLOW—The demand has been fair for desirable lots of Tallow, prices of which have been quoted firm. Sales have been quoted since our last of 126,000 lbs. Tallow at 8¾c.@9 5-16c. for ordinary to prime, chiefly at 9⅛c. for prime; also small lots of prime Stearine, in hhds. and tcs., at 9⅛c.@9¼c., and 115 pks. Grease at 7c.@7⅛c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has attracted more attention, partly for shipment, at firm prices; sales, 150 hhds. at 7½c.@12c. ₱ lb. Seed Leaf has been in rather better demand at about former rates; sales, 300 cases Ohio on private terms; 100 cases Pennsylvania at 25c., and 200 cases sundry growths at 20c.@55c., ₱ lb. Of Spanish, sales were made of 300 bales Havana at 95c.@$1 10; and 100 bales Yara, I and II cut, at $1, free, the latter rate gold. Manufactured unchanged, and slow of sale.

WHISKY—Has been in less demand and at the close a shade cheaper; sales since our last, 350 bbls., in lots, at 93¼c.@94c., chiefly at 93½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements in the line of Berth Freights show a less active market, and while Grain rates have been quoted somewhat steadier, rates on Provisions and heavy goods generally have shown less firmness. The available supply of room has been rather more liberal. The chartering business has been on a restricted scale. In the local market, there has been a moderate call noted for vessels for the grain trade. Corn, and 5⅜d. by steam, ₱ bushel; 1,900 boxes Bacon, and 340 tierces Lard, at 25s.@30s., by steam, and 17s. 6d.@18s. 9d. by sail, mainly by steam at 25s.@27s. 6d.; 20 hhds. Tallow, by steam, at 25s. ₱ ton; and 100 tierces Beef, by do., at 4s. 6d. ₱ tierce....For London, by steam, 12,000 bushels Corn at 6d. ₱ bushel, at about previous figures, with a pretty fair inquiry for vessels for Petroleum, and some demand, general cargo. At the outports, limited movements have been reported on the basis of former quotations....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been 1,075 bales Cotton, in lots, at 3-16d., by sail, and ¼d. by steam, chiefly by the latter, ₱ lb.; 12,000 bushels Corn, by steam, at 5½d.; 7,800 bushels Wheat, by do., at 5¾d.; 15,500 bushels Grain, by sail, at 5¼d. ....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 35 tons, with about 2,100 quarters grain, on the basis of 5s. 6d., or if direct, 3d. off; an Italian bark, 526 tons, with about 3,600 quarters do., at 5s., excluding the west coast of Ireland, and 3d. off if direct; also a Norwegian bark, (to arrive,) with about 3,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, reported at 6s. ₱ quarter....For Antwerp, 250 boxes Bacon and 30 hhds. Tallow at 25s., and 250 tcs. Lard at 23s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For Hamburg, Antwerp or Dunkirk, a British bark, about 560 tons, reported with equal to 3,500 bbls. Crude Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For Hamburg, direct, small lots of Lard and Tallow, hence, at 25s. ₱ ton....For Rotterdam, 50 tcs. Lard at 25s., and 20 tons Measurement Goods at 27s. 6d. ₱ ton....For Seville, a Swedish brig, 280 tons, with about 8,000 cases Petroleum at 24c. ₱ case....For Malaga, an Italian bark, 229 tons, with about 6,000 cases Petroleum at 25c. ₱ case....For Corfu, an Italian brig, 172 tons, with about 5,200 cases Petroleum at 28½c. ₱ case. ....For Madras, an American ship, 1,163 tons, with general cargo, from Boston, on private terms....For New-Orleans, a British ship, 824 tons, with general cargo, on private terms....For San Francisco, an American ship, 1,204 tons, hence, and another, 930 tons, from Boston, placed on the berths for general cargo.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 6.—FLOUR in fair demand and firm; sales of Superfine Winter at $5 50; Extra do. $6 10@$6 25; Double Extra do. at $6 45@$6 75. WHEAT—An advance asked, but none established; only a few sample lots sold. CORN firm; sales of High Mixed, on track, at 41c.@42c.; No. 2 Mixed, in elevator, at 44c. OATS—Sales of No. 2, in elevator, at 37¼c. BARLEY quiet; sales of No. 2 Fall at 75c. RYE—No. 2 slow at 80c. WHISKY—Sales at 87½c. PORK nominal at $13. BULK MEATS dull and nominal; sales of Shoulders at 5c.; Clear Rib Sides at 6⅜c.; Clear Sides at 6⅜c., packed in small lots. BACON—Sales of Clear Rib Sides at 7¼c.; Clear Sides at 7⅜c. LARD firm; sales at 8⅞c.@9c. Live HOGS firm; sales at $4@$4 50. CATTLE quiet; prices range from $2 25 to $5 25. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 2,000 bushels; Corn, 4,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT quiet and steady; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 24¼. CORN dull; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 40½c. OATS, 32⅜c. RYE—No. 2 quiet at 73c.@74c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. HIGHWINES sold at 88c. Dressed HOGS in good demand at $5@$5 10. PORK dull at $12 25@$12 30. LARD easier at $8 75@$8 80. Green MEATS unchanged. BULK MEATS—Sales of Shoulders at 4⅛c.; Sides, 5⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 5⅞c.; Clear Sides, 6⅛c. HOGS fairly active at $4 20@$4 60. CATTLE firm at $4 80@$6. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Barley, and 16,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, and 8,000 Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 6.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,300 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $8 for Amber Winter; $8 50 for White Winter; $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales of one car of Choice White Canada at $1 85; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 50. CORN steady; sales, 2,000 bushels at 66c. BARLEY held at $1@$1 05 for Canada. RYE quiet at 80c. for Western. CORN-MEAL, $1 60 for Bolted, $1 55 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED firm; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $26@$27; Middlings, $28@$30 ₱ ton. HIGHWINES, 92c. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 69c.; to New-York, 59c.; to Albany, 49c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 6.—Flour dull and nominal. WHEAT quiet and weak; sales of No. 1 at $1 25¾; No. 2, $1 23¾. OATS advanced; in fair demand; sales of No. 2 at 32⅜c. CORN firm; in fair demand at 40¼c. for No. 2 Mixed. RYE in fair demand; advanced; No. 1 sold at 73c. BARLEY advanced and in fair demand at 60½c. for No. 2 Fall. Live HOGS dull and nominal at $4 20@$4 25. PORK in fair demand at lower rates; sales at 12c.@12⅛c. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 6.—FLOUR firm and scarce at $7 15@$7 35. WHEAT firm and scarce; sales of Red at $1 54@$1 57. CORN dull and drooping at 46c.@46½c. for Ear. RYE firm at 90c.@92c. OATS steady. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. PORK dull and unchanged. LARD—Demand light, holders firm; sales at 9c.@9⅛c. BULK MEATS dull and nominal at 5c.@6⅛c. for Shoulders. BACON dull and drooping; sales of Shoulders at 6⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅛c.@7⅜c.; Clear Sides, 7⅝c. Live HOGS quiet and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 6.—TOBACCO active at full prices; sales, 108 hhds. BAGGING quiet but firm at 13c.@14c. FLOUR firm and in good demand for all grades; sales of Extra Family at $6 50. WHEAT quiet but firm at $1 55@$1 70 for Red and White. CORN in fair demand at 60c. for Shelled. OATS steady at 50c. RYE firm at 90c. PROVISIONS in good demand and firm. PORK sold at $13 75. BACON—Sales of Shoulders at 6⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides at 7⅛c.; Clear Sides at 8c. Sugar-cured HAMS at 12½c. LARD unchanged. WHISKY quiet at 87c.@88c.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 6.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT very strong; sales of No. 1 Red Winter at $1 55; No. 2 held at $1 48@$1 50. Corn dull and nominal. OATS quiet and unchanged. PETROLEUM quiet and unchanged.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—WHEAT—The only sale of note was one car Diehl, in bags, at $1 40. RYE dull and nominal: sales of one car No. 1 Western Mixed at 70½c. BARLEY dull and unchanged. OATS very firm; sales of one car No. 1 Western at 54½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 6.—COTTON dull and unchanged; Middling, 22¼c.@22⅜c.; net receipts, 2,147 bales; gross, 2,252 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,004 bales; sales, 6,800 bales; stock, 254,166 bales.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 6.—FLOUR in fair demand but at lower rates at $6 50@$9 50. CORN quiet at 65c. OATS firm at 58c.@60c. BULK MEATS in good demand at unchanged prices.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 6.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 22c.; net receipts, 1,332 bales; exports coastwise, 1,758 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 28,586 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 6.—COTTON very firm: Middling, 22¼c.@22½c.; net receipts, 2,918 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 6,990 bales.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 6.—COTTON firm; Middling, 22c.; net receipts, 247 bales; exports, coastwise, 185 bales; sales, 305 bales; stock, 4,337 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 6.—COTTON—Nothing doing; Middling, 22c.; net receipts, 3,205 bales; sales, 1,400 bales; stock, 74,942 bales.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Will be published Wednesday, Feb. 7:
HOW TO LIVE ON A DIME AND A HALF A DAY.
BY T. L. NICHOLS, M. D.
Price 25 cents. Sent by mail, pre-paid.
J. S. REDFIELD, No. 140 Fulton-st.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY,
ON THE NATURE OF THINGS,
(De Rerum Natura,)
From the Latin of Lucretius.
By CHARLES FREDERICK JOHNSON.
With introduction and notes. 1 vol., crown 8vo, handsomely printed. Price in cloth, beveled edges, $2 50. For sale by all booksellers, or sent free on receipt of price by the publishers,
DE WITT C. LENT & CO.,
No. 451 Broome-st., New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Figaro, (English Opera.)—Mme. Parepa-Rosa.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Julius Cæsar—Mr. Edwin Booth.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—John Garth—Mr. Lester Wallack.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Humpty Dumpty—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Divorce—Characters by company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Black Crook—Miss Kate Santley.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Athletic, Gymnastic and Acrobatic Feats. Matinée at 2 o'clock.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—Monaldi—Mr. J. S. Mackaye and Miss Griswold.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Variety Performance.

STADT THEATRE.—Merry Wives of Windsor, (German Opera.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance and Curiosities—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—Equestrian, Gymnastic and Athletic Feats.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Negro Minstrelsy—Farces.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Mrs. Jarley's Wax-works.

STEINWAY HALL.—Lecture by C. G. Rosenberg. Subject—"The Good in James Fisk, Jr."

The New-York Times.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

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The Semi-Weekly, two copies, one year	5
The Semi-Weekly, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The Weekly Times, per annum	2
The Weekly Times, five copies, one year	8
The Weekly Times, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
The Weekly Times, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The New-York Times has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st. opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

The statement of Mr. Gladstone, last night, did not throw very much light on the cause of the excitement which has recently prevailed in England over the Treaty of Washington. We knew before that the English people regarded the American claims as unreasonable. But *we* regard the English claims for payment of the Confederate loan by this country as unreasonable. When two nations have differences of this kind, the need of arbitration is felt, provided an amicable settlement of these differences is sought for. If the claims on either side are "preposterous"—to use Mr. Gladstone's phrase—the arbitrators will so decide, and both parties will be bound to submit to the decision. It is useless to refer the case to arbitration unless we consent to refer the *whole* case—and having so consented, it seems a foolish course to withdraw from it. Gen. Grant has resolved to make no modification in our case as it was originally presented, and in doing so he will be supported by the country. As for talk of war, it is too absurd for serious discussion. The people of England do not want to go to war with this country—this country does not want to go to war with them. Probably such an issue has never been seriously discussed, even in the most intemperate of the English journals—the cable messages are very apt to misrepresent and exaggerate comments on such subjects. It suits some hare-brained writers to get up a war cry, but the bulk of the people in the United States and England know that war between two such nations would be a disgrace to civilization, and they are not likely to be hounded into it by passionate journalists. If the Geneva Conference should fail, we shall only be where we were before—but the position of England will be worse than it was before, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Gladstone and his Government will perceive this, if his advisers in the Press do not.

The public will doubtless have observed that while cantankerous papers like the *Nation* have indulged in a good deal of random talk about "Custom-house abuses," the Times is as yet the only journal which has recommended practical reforms. This is the best answer that can be given—and is, indeed, the only answer that is necessary—to the intentionally mendacious assertions of the *Nation* that we are opposed to Custom-house reform. When doctrinaires get angry, they are slightly more regardless of the truth than ordinary mortals—and the *Nation* for some time past has been very angry, and has consequently been telling a great many fibs. While it was floundering about in this way, we strongly recommended the total abolition of the General Order business as at present conducted. That seemed to us a substantial measure of reform. Our readers will be glad to learn, from our Washington correspondence, that the President is likely to adopt this course. No doubt it will be said that he is opposed to reform, and the papers which are audacious enough to say a good word for him will be denounced as dishonest—but while the President continues to carry out reforms, the public will not be likely to pay much attention to the ravings of dyspeptic philosophers.

The Queen's speech, delivered at the opening of the British Parliament, is a more than usually colorless document. Its reference to the attitude of the Government on the *Alabama* claims gives it an accidental interest, which no other part of it invites. Commercial prosperity and political inaction are the key-notes of the speech, and of the programme of legislation which it indicates. Notwithstanding the noise made by Sir Charles Dilke and his friends, it seems tolerably certain that the Gladstone Cabinet is in perfect accord with the prevailing sentiment of the country in deferring, for the present, the introduction of anything like radical changes. In the absence of any hint of interfering with the House of Lords, of touching the sacred rights of promogeniture, or of simplifying the laws relating to the land, the most cautious of his adherents can hardly affect to distrust the policy of the Premier on the score of its tendency to unsettle venerable traditions.

The public need not doubt the accuracy of the information which we gave them exclusively yesterday, that indictments had been found against Mayor Hall and Nathaniel Sands. We presume the indictments will be presented next Saturday, and that the active canvassing which is now going on, in favor of both Hall and Sands, will fail. The desire to protect these men is strong among some members of the Grand Jury, but there are men on it of great firmness and good sense, and they are not to be easily coerced. We hope it will be possible some day to let the public know to whom they are really indebted for what has been done.

The Board of Audit and Mr. Van Nort.

With all due respect to Commissioner Van Nort and his friends, we cannot but regard his mode of presenting claims on the new "Board of Audit" as somewhat sensational, and calculated to produce a slovenly settlement of very important affairs. Crowds of men connected with his Department of Public Works, or with the Fire Department, are reported to have accompanied the Commissioner, demanding their dues and an immediate settlement of their claims. His somewhat ardent speeches are loudly applauded, and altogether an improper pressure appears to have been brought upon Mr. Green to settle everything claimed, in a gush of sentimentality.

Fortunately the Controller is a man of nerve, and of the most exact business integrity. Even his enemies give him the title of "the bull-dog of the Treasury." He would, no doubt, have been exceedingly happy to have settled all just and well-known claims at once, as was the natural duty of the Controller when he had the means. But Mr. Van Nort's friends have chosen to tie his hands, and to make the settlement of claims a more cumbersome affair, and Mr. Green is the last man to stretch the law, even in the interests of humanity. He is required now to make known the claims in a public session of the Board of Audit, and then five days must elapse for consideration and discussion before they can be settled. Moreover the just and proper claims, which needed no Board of Audit, included by Mr. Green in his original bill, amounting to some four and a half millions of dollars, are by this act mixed up with all sorts of claims, amounting to over eight millions. Such doubtful and difficult claims as these on the public Treasury cannot be settled by a town-meeting vote and an eloquent speech of Commissioner Van Nort. They ought to be carefully weighed and examined. Not a penny should be paid without the closest investigation, even if all the pipe-men and firemen of the City are in the anterooms.

Of course it is hard for these men not to get their daily wages, and to be living so long "on tick," but so it is for the hundreds of teachers in the public schools; so it is for the numerous agents of the Commissioners of Charities, and for thousands of others dependent on the City Treasury. Mr. Van Nort may be striving to make a little cheap capital by bringing in the employes of the Police and the Fire Department to applaud his presentation of their claims, but it does not look like a thorough and careful mode of doing business. We see he has already presented two little bills for his own department amounting to some $47,000. We certainly trust that no claims of a department which has had Tweed for its head and manager will be paid without the closest investigation. The whole working of the new Board of Audit justifies all we have said against the scheme. Immense claims against the City are to be presented to three gentlemen already utterly absorbed in the management of their own departments. They are confused between unjust and just claims, and the latter must be delayed to give time to examine the former. The act itself is found insufficient, and a supplementary act must be sent to Albany to be passed by the Legislature before it can be effective. All this confusion and opening for frauds was brought about to give the Republicans a voice in the auditing. It was on this ground that the rural Republicans defeated the first bill, and passed the Twombly bill. Now, our readers well know that no journal better represents the Republicans of New-York City than this. But in this matter, as in the framing of the charter, we believe there are higher than party considerations. We want, first of all, an honest and permanent Government, and to accomplish this we are glad to receive help from all parties. We desire this Reform movement to be elevated above mere partisanship. We hope to see honest and patriotic men, without regard to party, governing this great City. And though we act in this from purely patriotic motives, and shall support honest Democrats, if they seem likely to do the public work better than our own men, yet we call upon the Legislature to observe that not once in the past twenty years has the Republican Party been so strong in this City as it is now, merely because it has been acting from considerations above party. If the present Legislature, and the new charter, should give us a thoroughly Reformed City Government, we shall have a stronger Republican Party than ever.

What has weakened and almost killed our party here has been the existence of such tricksters as Manierre and "Hank Smith," and others, who suppose that a great party can only be built up by low jobbery and disgraceful chicanery and wire-pulling. The only way to build up the Republicans in New-York City is to utterly cast aside the wire-pullers and professional politicians, whether in the Custom-house, the Board of Police, or the *Tribune* office, and to trust to honest men doing their work honestly. If our Reformers can govern the City honestly and well, the Republican Party will have here a new lease of life. For this reason we have supported Mr. Green and the first bill for a Board of Audit; for this reason we object to such men as Van Nort managing our financial affairs.

Mr. Husted's Gravel.

The House Committee of Ways and Means in the State Legislature, has been instructed to investigate the circumstances attending the award of the gravel contract by the late Commissioners of Public Parks to a Company, of which Messrs. Husted and Frear were the managing partners. For the benefit of the Committe and the public, we present the following summary of the case as it stands.

Mr. Husted's story is that in the year 1870, he, in connection with other gentlemen, organized the Hudson River Gravel Company, which entered into competition with the lessees of the gravel banks near Peekskill and on the opposite bank of the river. Command of capital enabled this Company to compel its competitors to enter into its service, and so enabled them to secure on their own terms, the trade with the City of New-York. At the close of the season of 1870 the business was found to be unprofitable, and the Company was wound up. In the Winter of 1871, Mr. Husted, in connection with Frear, formed what is known as the Peekskill Gravel Company, and secured, at a rental of $10,000 a year, a lease of the Red Hook banks, (yielding the superior quality of gravel required by the Park Commissioners,) and procured sub-leases of other banks in Peekskill Bay, which produced gravel of a similar quality. This Company fixed the price of the gravel at $3 50 a cubic yard, delivered at the Central Park. The Park Commissioners being unable to purchase the quality required elsewhere, were compelled to pay this price, as well as the extra thirty cents per yard demanded for screening the gravel. Mr. Husted and his partner had no arrangement with the Park Commissioners as to the award of the contract, and their profits on the business never exceeded ten per cent.

The story of Mr. Jesse Ryder differs materially from the foregoing. From the commencement of the Central Park, he furnished the original Board of Commissioners with very nearly all the gravel they required. After the war, and up to the Summer of 1870, the average price charged by him was $2 60 per cubic yard, delivered. With this price he was perfectly contented, and so were the old Park Commissioners. He never suffered in any way from competition till the Hilton, Sweeny and Field's Commission transferred the contract from him to Husted & Frear. He was, at that time, supplying gravel at $2 50 per cubic yard. They did not offer to supply the gravel at a lower price, nor did they offer to furnish it from Red Hook. They were not proprietors of any gravel bank, but as they had the order for gravel, and he had the material, he sold to them at a reduced profit to himself. The Company was very destitute of capital, and put him to great inconvenience by the irregularity of their payments. They lost money in 1870, because they had to pay Tom McConnel—a friend of Sweeny—an extravagant price for conveying the gravel from the river to the parks. If Husted & Frear cleared only ten per cent. on their business for 1871, at the price of $3 80 per cubic yard, there must have been "bad management, or silent partners, or leeches somewhere."

Thus far the question of veracity between Mr. Husted and Mr. Ryder. As affecting the tax-payers of New-York, the facts are simply these. In August, 1870, the newly-appointed Tammany Park Commission found that their predecessors had been purchasing gravel at $2 50 per cubic yard. After a short interval, the purchasing of gravel was placed in the hands of Hilton, and the price was suddenly advanced, first to $3 50 per yard, and then to $3 80, though the gravel came from the same banks as before. Something like 27,000 cubic yards of gravel were purchased at this figure, involving a loss to the tax-payers of New-York, as compared with the price paid by the old Board, of $33,000. Whatever were the reasons for paying the high price demanded by the Peekskill Gravel Company, they certainly were not imperative. This is proved by the fact that an offer from responsible parties is now in the hands of the Department of Parks, offering to supply gravel *from the same bank at substantially the former price.* Here, then, is the case in a nutshell. Under the administration of Messrs. Green, Stebbins and their associates, gravel was purchased at an average price of $2 60. Hilton no sooner gets control of the parks than the price advances to $3 80. Hilton is no sooner out of the Department, and Col. Stebbins put in his place, than the old offer of $2 60 is renewed; and this, be it noted, for the same quality of gravel, taken from the same bank.

To explain this mysterious transaction, perhaps it would be well for the Committee to send for Judge Hilton, as well as for Mr. Van Nort and Mr. Barker. In a letter addressed to us on the subject, in December last, Hilton states that all the gravel used in the parks was purchased by either Mr. Van Nort, then Controller of the Department, or by Mr. Barker, the purchasing clerk. Some of the authorities may be able to explain to the citizens of New-York how they came to be cheated out of $33,000.

The Field in Connecticut.

The Democratic Convention in Connecticut has endeavored to be "wise in its day and generation." It has done everything in its power to persuade the people that the Democracy of today in that State is not the Democracy they have hitherto known. It has discarded its old principles, repudiated the veteran English, who has so long borne its colors, named a strong War Democrat for Governor, and adopted *verbatim* the resolutions of the Missouri bolting Republicans, with only one important omission. That omission is, however, very significant—it consists in the acknowledgment of "the rightful sovereignty of the Union," which in the Missouri resolutions was made very prominent.

We may fairly say, then, that the Connecticut Democrats have tried to come as near as possible to the realization of the long-talked of "possum policy." If they have not left their nominations to disaffected Republicans, it is to be remembered that no disaffected Republicans put in an appearance to take the job off their hands. If they have not themselves placed a disaffected Republican at the head of their ticket, it is a striking evidence of the fact that they could find none suited to that rather undesirable position. After doing their best, however, the new dodge is being tried by the Connecticut Democrats under serious embarrassments. They have done just enough to prevent a victory, if by chance they should get one, producing the impression of a regular Democratic victory, and they have not done enough to test the safety of carrying out the "possum policy" to its full extent in the great campaign to which the Connecticut canvass will serve as a reconnoissance in force. If they can persuade all the rank and file to stand the repudiation of their time-honored views, and the ignominious rejection of their most prominent leaders, they are still as much in the doubt as ever whether the rank and file would further stand a request to vote for a Republican candidate for President. On the other hand, if they succeed in winning a few wavering Republicans to vote for a Democrat, it by no means follows that the same voters or as many, would give their ballots to some disappointed politician, bartering his reputation as a Republican with the Democrats to defeat the well-known principles of Republicanism. In addition to the perplexity arising for the Connecticut Democracy from their ticklish compromise with the Missouri intrigue, they labor under a very palpable disadvantage in the break-down of the Tammany treasury and the Tammany reserve of repeaters. It will not be possible, this Spring, as it has been for several years, to coin the money stolen from the tax-payers of New-York into votes for the great principles of Democracy, even if those principles had not been pitched overboard. Nor will it be possible to forge an indorsement for the boasted policy they have adopted as their own, by means of the fraudulent votes and voters which the late chiefs of Tammany so liberally furnished. Tweed, and Woodward, and Ingersoll, and Garvey, and many other members of the gorgeous Americus Club, whose members rallied every Spring to help "the party" in the State which was honored with their Summer dissipation, will not this year shed the effulgence of their stolen diamonds about the polls of Norwich. Not only is the trick of the Democracy a desperate and dangerous one, but it is made in the face of a united Republican Party, and with resources heavily reduced by the defeat of their allies in this State.

Women in the Pulpit.

Next to the Episcopal Church, the Presbyterian organization is the most staid and conservative of all the Protestant sects. The steady opposition to innovation which the Presbyterians have uniformly offered is probably due, partly to the influence of the clear, cold Scottish intellect of its chief heroes and apostles, and partly to the dignity attaching to a body which has long been the State Church in a part of the United Kingdom. Be this as it may, the fact remains that new doctrines and novel preachers find no favor in the Presbyterian Church, and it is, therefore, not a matter of surprise that a Brooklyn Presbytery has been discussing the act of a Presbyterian minister in having permitted a woman to enter his pulpit. It is more suprising that the Presbytery has been compelled to come to a compromise on the question which neither condemns nor excuses the act of the minister.

The admission of women to the pulpit cannot avoid becoming a question of discussion, now that women have successfully entered the medical college and the court-room. Already several of the sects that perhaps represent more closely than does the Presbyterian Church the average sentiment of the people, and which do not claim, as does the Catholic Church, a divinely-appointed priesthood, have admitted the right of women to preach. If a Presbyterian woman can practice medicine or law, it is difficult to see what logical objection can be made to her preaching from the pulpit. The National Convention of the Presbyterians will, of course, be arrayed against the female preachers; but woman's abstract right to occupy the Presbyterian pulpit can hardly be denied by those who admit her right to assist the litigious, or heal the sick Presbyterian.

But the question of expediency often remains when that of abstract right has been decided. We may grant the inherent right of women to preach, but it is by no means clear that a woman in the pulpit, or engaged in the week-day parochial duties of the pastor, is to be desired above rubies, or even above the average ministerial man. Of the ability of many women to write admirable sermons, and to deliver them forcibly and eloquently, and of the purity and sincerity of belief which characterize the intelligently religious woman, there is no question. But will the immoral young man listen with reverence to exhortations to shun a world of which the woman preacher knows and can know nothing? Will he accept her as a spiritual guide, when harassed by temptations to which she is an utter stranger? Will he regard her denunciations of vice with absolute respect, when he knows that vice is something of which she has no actual experience? The value of a spiritual guide depends, in a great measure, upon his ability to comprehend the emotions, and understand the temptations, to which the man who seeks his counsel is subject. The barrier of sex must necessarily often unfit a woman for this high office of the ministry. The man who has known temptation, and bears in his own soul the scars of sin, can preach and counsel with a force and fervency born of actual experience. To the woman preacher this experience is impossible. The knowledge of vice leaves on her a stain, which, justly or unjustly, shuts her out from the pulpit, however thorough may be her repentance. A man will submit to reproof and accept counsel from his fellow-man, but he will give little heed to the well-meant exhortations of a woman, since his very belief in her purity will militate in his mind against her competency as a counselor.

There are other grounds on which the presence of women in the pulpit may be objected to as inexpedient; grounds which are obvious, however little they may deserve condemnation. In regard to the alleged offence of Dr. Cuyler, it should be noted that he distinctly opposes the right of women to administer the sacraments, and would restrict them to the privileges of public preaching and praying. Moreover, he holds that St. Paul, who permitted women to prophesy, intended to give them permission to preach. Since the Presbyterian Church has never directly prohibited the advance of women to the pulpit, but has encouraged them to take part in the prayer-meeting and the Bible class, it is difficult to see upon what the present proceedings of the Brooklyn Presbytery were founded. The question whether women shall be permitted to preach, if not to perform all the duty of a clergyman, is one which is rapidly forcing itself upon the Protestant sects in this country, and it should be met openly and decided intelligently, and without prejudice. Hitherto it has been winked at or condemned by the sentiment of isolated communities. It is time that the question should be taken up by the final authorities of each sect in which it has been raised, and definitely settled. Toward this result the ambiguous decision of the Brooklyn Presbytery will contribute but little.

"Yellow Jack."

The Health Officer of the port of Charleston, S. C., who has been at special pains to discover the actual cause of yellow fever in that city, is of opinion that it has its source in putrified organic matter. The soil upon which the city stands, it appears, is sandy and porous, and is consequently well calculated to conceal poisonous gases and vapors. That such a concealment does actually occur is not very difficult to believe, when it is considered that from the 1st of May to the 25th of September of last year, only one vessel arrived in port having a case of sickness on board, and that was not yellow fever. It is shown that the epidemic of 1871 was the most severe among the colored residents that had been known for upward of thirty years. Foreigners suffered a great deal, particularly the Germans. The condition of the atmosphere in 1850 was found, upon comparison, to be as nearly like that of 1871 as it is possible for seasons to be. Charleston, under both, had been for weeks exposed to a most intense solar heat, which, in each instance, was followed by a deluge of rain. From this it will be seen that an epidemic could have been prevented in 1850 and in 1871 if the sewerage had not been defective. With sewers like most of those that have been built in this City for years past, organic matter could not have made its way into the soil. We are rather surprised to find, after such an elaborate discussion of the subject, that the Health Officer should be willing to promise a lease of health to Charleston, provided that the Quarantine arrangements might be made independent of the Municipal Government. First of all he proves that the disease never came through the port, then he declares that it came from the foul gases generated in the soil, and finally that he can insure a perfect immunity from it provided that he be relieved from the tiresome interference of municipal officers. It is a pity that there should be a selfish spirit manifested in the treatment of such an important subject. But apart from this circumstance, it is quite evident that in Charleston there is an absolute need for a better system of sewerage; and that until such a luxury can be afforded, periodical visits from "yellow jack" may be reckoned upon with a tolerable degree of certainty.

Nathaniel Sands.

It is sad to think that even a patriarchal forehead, and a wealth of highly moral white hair, are not always the outward and visible signs of an inward and spiritual grace. Of this Mr. Nathaniel Sands is an imposing example. The personal appearance of this eminent tax-gatherer has been for years his political capital. Men looked upon that expansive, though modestly retiring brow, and accepted it as the shrine of intellect and virtue. They have seen in his white and flowing locks the grand simplicity of any number of original and later Franklins, and they have abased themselves reverently in the dust before the high morality of his slow and sonorous speech. But the public has at last discerned that Mr. Sands intellectually and morally is not precisely such as his external appearance would indicate. In fact, it is now ascertained that in spite of his fair exterior, he is inwardly filled, so to speak, with inordinate ravenings, and a wholly undefinable collection of dead men's bones. He professed to stem hostility to the Ring until he thus made himself a desirable object of purchase, and when once bought by Tweed and his conspirators, he became their supple and willing tool. Under that patriarchal brow are still concealed the confidences of his criminal associates, while the consciousness that in his pocket still rest the seventy-five thousand dollars which he abstracted from the New-York tax-payers, gives to him a proud conviction of his worth—as a decoy in the hands of public robbers. The Grand Jury having indicted Mr. Sands, we shall shortly see him at the bar of justice. So much outward simplicity and morality are rarely seen in a like situation, and the public shame to which the patriarch Sands will be thus put has been hitherto paralleled only by the ignominious exposure of the patriarch Casby, at the hands of Mr. Pancks in Bleeding-Heart Yard. Being a timid person—for unlike Tweed, he never stole boldly—Sands may perhaps attempt to save himself by turning State's evidence against his accomplices. If so, his revelations will doubtless prove of interest. His punishment, if convicted, should be attended with the shearing of his locks, and the wearing of a wig, which would diminish the extent of his placid brow. He can then no longer deceive the public by the pretense of patriarchal virtue, but will be recognized as the adroit intriguer that he unquestionably is.

Submarine Cables.

The late telegraphic conference at Rome if it was barren of other results, at least earned the thanks of the civilized world for its resolution recommending that submarine cables should not be harmed in time of war. It is not likely that governments actually engaged in hostilities would pay much heed to this enlightened counsel. Yet the interests involved in the preservation of ocean cables are so vast, and the cost and trouble of replacing them are so enormous, that it is worth while to make a strong effort toward obtaining an international covenant for their protection. We have got so used to girdling the earth in forty minutes that we hardly estimate aright the value of the agency which brings Europe within an hour of our breakfast tables, and serves up to us yesterday's doings in all the world's capitals with our morning coffee. But fancy what a privation it would be to lose these facilities, to go back to the old weary waiting for the mail steamers which left us weeks behind European events. Why, nowadays, a war might be begun and ended, an empire overthrown, before we should hear of it at all. The shock to commerce would be almost paralyzing, and, indeed, every interest of life would suffer from what we might justly call a calamity.

If the Atlantic cable were destroyed, years might pass and countless millions be expended before it could be relaid. To destroy it seems like an act of incredible madness. Yet, judging from the past, it is almost impossible to hope that its continuance could long survive hostilities between nations whose success on either side it might impair. The world, it is to be feared, has hardly yet reached that pitch of magnanimity. When it does, indeed, war itself will have ceased to be possible. When civilized nations have agreed to except the mercantile marine from the operations of warfare, to make war on sea or on land only on actual fighting men, not on unarmed and peaceful merchants, we may expect to secure a like immunity for submarine cables. But then we shall be close on the millenium.

MINOR TOPICS.

Ex-Senator Genet has developed a sudden sensitiveness. He could stand being classed among thieves in November last, but now that the Grand Jury has indicted him for forgery, he becomes suddenly alive to the fact that his character is worth something. He has accordingly selected Mr. Levi Adams, a member of the Twelfth Ward Citizens' Association, as a defendant in a libel suit—damages stated at $100,000. The alleged libel is to be found in two documents, circulated before the election, reciting Genet's connection with the Harlem Courthouse job, and making sundry suggestions more forcible than complimentary, regarding the fate in store for the candidate for the Senatorship. Judge Barnard, who thought $6,000 sufficient bail for Tweed, thought fit to fix the bail of Mr. Genet at $10,000.

A very large number of merchants in this State have joined with a number proportionately as large from twenty-one other States in a petition to Congress, which ought to be, and we do not doubt will be, respectfully considered. The petition asks the earliest and most thorough attention of Congress to three subjects, as follows: First, appointments to and removals from public offices, both of which the petitioners claim should be made solely with reference to capability, efficiency and honesty, in case of appointments, and the want of them in case of removals; second, the salaries of public officers, which the petitioners aver should be commensurate with the quality of the men required and the duties to be performed, while perquisites and moieties should be abolished, as demoralizing to the service, corrupting to public servants, and pernicious to the business community; and third, the seizure and examination of private books and papers in revenue cases, which the petitioners state are now made in a manner subversive of private rights and unworthy of a free country. This petition is signed by some four hundred and fifty of our leading business firms, including such names as Brown Brothers & Co., A. A. Low & Brothers, Schultz, Southwick & Co., Jay Cooke & Co., E. D. Morgan & Co., S. B. Chittenden & Co., J. H. Van Nostrand & Co., Wm. A. Booth, Ball, Black & Co., Tiffany & Co. These are the names of men who represent a powerful interest in the community, and one not at all represented by the ordinary political machinery. The petition is, moreover, in itself so well grounded that Congress will do well to turn its attention promptly to its subject-matter.

Further investigation into the subject of the Bartlett street-lamps, shows that the breakages of these lamps are by no means so numerous as we were led to suppose. In the parks and squares where they have had a fair trial, the durability of the lamp has been almost, if not, altogether, equal to that of the ordinary make. The patentee of the lamps has nothing whatever to do with the expensive ornamental posts on which they are placed, and the strictures directed to the latter cannot, therefore, apply to Mr. Bartlett.

Sufficient attention has hardly been paid to the change of procedure in the disposal of City bonds, quietly introduced the other day by Controller Green. For the first time in several years, those bonds were exposed to public competition, and the bids were published in a regular and business-like way. In addition to the satisfactory nature of the precedent thus established, the result of the bidding was eminently creditable to the financial administration of Mr. Green. Bonds on which the interest of six per cent. is payable in currency were thus openly, and without expense, disposed of at a little above par, while it may be remembered that the bonds under the celebrated Belmont contract, on which the interest was payable in gold, were entered on the City books simply at par.

A strong effort is being made by the members of the Legislature from the Eastern or Williamsburg District of Brooklyn, to obtain better facilities for ferriage to and from New-York. The ferries connecting with this part of Brooklyn are all owned by one Company, of which Mr. George Law is the principal shareholder. There is no doubt that they are scandalously mismanaged, that this mismanagement is a great injury to the Eastern District, and that it grows out of the fact of monopoly. The boats are run always irregularly, and often at long intervals; they are some of them small and unfit for the work, and they have within the past week actually suspended their trips on one of the lines, rather than expose the boats to possible injury. Meantime the Ferry Company appears to be making very large profits—some $200,000 a year on a nominal capital of $1,000,000, and a real capital very much smaller—probably not over one-half that amount. The case is a very bad one, and, considering the large number of persons interested, a very urgent one.

The recent retirement from the Berlin Cabinet of Herr Muhler, Minister of Public Worship and Education, is felt by the Liberal Party to be an event of the highest importance, as implying a change of system and policy. Herr Muhler has been the apostle of conservatism in the Ministry, and the representative of tradition. It is hinted that his opposition to the wishes of the Prince Imperial, in reference to certain art subjects, has had something to do with his retirement; but there seems good reason to suppose that this is merely a plausible explanation offered by the Conservatives, and that he has in truth been removed by Prince Bismarck in order that he may carry out other reforms and innovations on which that statesman is intent. The step will, as is no doubt intended, increase the Prince's popularity with the Liberal Party.

Mr. Barnum is said to be inconsolable for the loss of his last giraffe, which died in transit on the ocean. We recommend him to seek comfort in the prodigy which Otsego County offers him—a three-armed man. This phenomenon's name is Jacobs, and the superfluous limb grows out of his right shoulder-blade. It has "extraordinary muscle, which its owner displays when occasion demands it." Otherwise he keeps it buttoned up, so that "no person passing through on a railroad-car, or meeting him in the street would observe any deformity," but in other places, or "after becoming cognizant of this singular case, would perceive a peculiar fit of his coat." Naturally, during the war he bore arms in defense of his country, and is now, therefore, a three-armed veteran. To add to his other attractions, he is a man of fine conversational powers, and he relates many pleasing anecdotes of himself with great relish, so that "an interview with him is especially agreeable," as the Williamsport *Gazette* testifies. We trust, for the honor of our City, that Mr. Barnum will not fail to secure this amiable Briareus.

New-England Society Reception at Delmonico's.

The first ladies' reception of the New-England Society was held at Delmonico's, Fifth-avenue, last evening, and was very well attended. About 500 ladies and gentlemen participated in the festivities, among whom were the following: Ex-Gov. A. E. Burnside and Mrs. Burnside, of Rhode Island; Gov. Marshall Jewell and Mrs. Jewell, of Connecticut, accompanied by Mrs. John A. Andrew and daughter, Boston; Ex-Gov. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut; Ex-Gov. A. H. Bullock and Mrs. Bullock, of Massachusetts; Ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan and Mrs. Morgan; Senator W. A. Buckingham, of Connecticut; Senator Howe, of Wisconsin; Senator Pratt, of Indiana; Admiral Boggs, United States Navy; Admiral Smith, United States Navy; Admiral S. H. Stringham, United States Navy; Major-Gen. John A. Dix, Major-Gen. John Newton, United States Army; Brig.-Gen. Henry Prince, United States Army; Brig.-Gen. Rufus Ingalls, United States Army; Judge Samuel Blatchford and Mrs. Blatchford, Judge L. B. Woodruff, Judge John R. Brady, Prof. Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D., and Mrs. Hitchcock, Rev. Dr. Adams, Mr. Aspinwall, Dr. Tyng.

A fine collation was partaken of by all present, and the pleasures of the dance were enjoyed by many of the company.

It was expected that Gov. Hoffman would be present; but, being unable to attend, he sent a pleasant letter to that effect.

New-Jersey Legislature.

Trenton, Feb. 6.—The following bills were introduced in the House today: To revise and amend the charter of Harrison, Hudson County; to incorporate the Young Men's Christian Association at Plainfield; to incorporate the Perth Real Estate Insurance Company of Perth Amboy—passed; supplementary to the charter of the New-Brunswick Dime Savings Institution, giving authority to make contracts with borrowers or lenders, to pay taxes as well as legal interest; supplementary to the charter of the Monmouth Agricultural Railroad, giving the road power to borrow money and extend the line; to incorporate the Union Bank of Mount Holly; supplementary to the charter of the Dundee Manufactory Company; to incorporate the Cranford Horse-car Railroad Company.

The New Capitol.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If an investigation is to be obtained in the gravel-pit speculation of Mr. Husted, of Westchester, why confine it to gravel? The labors of the Committee on the new Capitol investigation were closed with much apparent haste. Would it not have been well to have put Mr. Husted on the stand as a brick broker of Peekskill, and various others who could have said something on the subject of frauds, contracts, &c.? If there is to be "reform," let it be thorough. There are men connected with this new Capitol business who cannot stand an exposure.

REFORMER.

Albany, Monday, Feb. 5, 1872.

The Metropolitan Gas Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of 4th inst., the President of Metropolitan Gas Company denies the statement made, that during the recent dark term air was passed through their pipes. I can prove by good witnesses that during the first three evenings, when the Company published that they would supply gas after 7 o'clock, I tried for entire evenings and the only result was a rush of air through the pipes, but no light. This was the experience of all my neighbors on Lexington-avenue.

M. E. G.

Tom Fields Again.

New York Febry 6th 72.

Sir Can you find out What Wright Tom Fields had to put the Iron Realing Round the Catholic Church in Manhatenvill Said Realing Was part of Realing Taken from some of the city parks he as park Comisinor Sent the Realing and had it put up by men Employed by the park Comisnors Will you please Inquire a bot it as I know you have done so much good be fore

A LEADY OF MANHATENVILL

P S the Catholick Church is on 126th St near 10th Avnu.

CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATS.

Proceedings of the Convention Yesterday.

New Candidates and New Principles Taken.

The Resolutions of the Missouri Sore-Heads Adopted—Some Singular Side-Scenes.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1872.

With the proceedings of today the great political campaign of 1872 was fully opened, and there is little use in attempting to disguise the fact that the Democracy of Connecticut, where the first skirmish must occur, have shown so much of the serpent's wisdom that the chances of the contest at its opening are more evenly balanced than is entirely agreeable to those who are convinced that Democracy says one thing and means another. Connecticut, it is well-known, has always, but especially of late years, been a close State, where the change of a few score votes is sometimes sufficient to decide the political status of the State, and the Democracy have this year made a high bid for the floating vote in the character of their nominees and the nature of the declaration of principles. It is true that both are stultifications, as the candidates, at least for the chief places, were never "coppery," and the principles are, to a great extent, in radical antagonism to those heretofore professed with great ardor in the official utterances of the party, both in Connecticut and out of it. But the average voter rarely stops to analyze political action, and it may as well be admitted that there will be enough of them deceived by the new profession of the Democracy to render the result of the forthcoming election doubtful until every vote is counted.

THE WHOLE DEMOCRACY ENLISTED.

As the Presidential campaign is just opening, and Connecticut is the first State to speak, it is of vital importance to the Democratic Party that her voice shall be in their favor. Hence the contest here has already come under the advice and guidance of Democrats of the nation, and there is no doubt that it will have the active assistance of Democrats in all the States until the close. All that the Democracy can do will be done in this State where there is so much chance for work to be effective, and there need be no great surprise if it should prove successful. Nor should that result excite much chagrin. Democracy has put on its most alluring guise in this State, where it is only necessary for a few to be cajoled in order that it may be successful, and while that result would undoubtedly unduly elate the Democracy, it will afford no reason for depression among Republicans anywhere. Democracy can do in Connecticut what it can do nowhere else, and they are making strenuous efforts to do all they can.

PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS.

In this spirit the Convention today approached its work. Upon assembling in Music Hall it proved to be a large body and of unusually respectable appearance, considering its political complexion. Notwithstanding the prevalent desire to sink the past out of sight, a reminiscence of the rebellious tendencies of the party came to the front at the outset in the person of A. E. BURR, the notorious Copperhead, who, as Chairman of the State Central Committee, called the Convention to order, and nominated Dr. ALFRED R. GOODRICH, of Vernon, for temporary Chairman, who, having been a Democrat for many years, has some of the past bad odor of the party clinging to him. He was, of course, elected, and taking the chair, set the Convention at work without stopping to make a speech. The usual Committees on Credential, Permanent Organization and Resolutions were appointed with great promptitude. The Committee on Resolutions was formed of the following gentlemen: A. E. Burr, Edgar Hull, H. A. Mitchell, Isaac T. Rogers, James F. Babcock, Thomas M. Wallace, James B. Coit, D. Griffen Ely, James L. Gould, Alfred A. Heath, James H. Alstead, Lloyd E. Baldwin, R. A. Eaton, S. B. Johnson, Henry Booth, F. E. Hurlburt, Samuel J. Starr, Daniel A. Wright, C. F. Josslyn and Charles F. Sumner. In this list are several besides BURR, who were prominent in the councils of Connecticut Democracy when it was exceedingly tinged with secession, and a knowledge of this fact is necessary to a proper appreciation of the doctrine reported at a subsequent stage of the proceedings. As soon as the Committee was appointed the usual Democratic gag was applied to expressions of opinion unauthorized by the managers of the show, by a motion that all resolutions be referred, to it without reading or debate, and it was carried, as only one Democrat had the independence to vote against it.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

When the report of the Committee was read it was found that the slate of the previous night, which had on it the name of Hon. JAMES F. BABCOCK, for President of the Convention, had been broken, and the name of ALFRED E. BURR was presented for the position. The Convention seemed surprised and greeted the name with no approbation whatever. When Mr. BURR came forward he was received with the slightest possible applause. He said, and perhaps truly, that he had not expected the position, for he was not prepared with a speech. He was accordingly reduced to the extremity of uttering a tirade against the Administration, the tendency of the Government under Republican management to centralization, the despotism at the South, and other threadbare charges. As to the coming Presidential struggle, Mr. BURR was not sanguine, but he hoped for a great victory. As to the candidate for President of the United States, he said that the exigencies of the occasion might require Democrats to forego their first choice. He then paid Hon. LYMAN TRUMBULL the doubtful compliment of referring to him as the eminent statesman from Illinois, and saying that, if he should be united upon by the opponents of the Administration, he should receive his hearty support. This declaration evoked such hearty applause that the Illinois Senator, if he had been present, would have been forced to demand what he had done to be so insulted. Mr. BURR also referred to the late speech of Senator MORTON, in this city, and was followed by Mr. JAMES GALLAGHER, who also dwelt upon that speech with such fervor, and at such length, that the address of the eminent Indianian must have hurt the Connecticut Democracy considerably. Mr. GALLAGHER, having eulogized GRATZ BROWN, CARL SCHURZ, and other "Liberal Republicans" echoed the Fenton charges against the New-York Custom-house management, and wound up with a fervid declaration of his opinion that the Democracy is sure to triumph in both State and nation in the coming contest.

NOMINATION OF THE STATE TICKET.

After this there was a pause, and an irrepressible named HEWITT moved to take a recess to await the report on resolutions, but it was suggested that an informal ballot for Governor be taken. HEWITT was opposed to any such procedure, as he was anxious to know what his principles were to be during the campaign, but the Convention did not share his anxiety, and, caring nothing about the principles, proceeded to the other work, and upon motion of Hon. CHAS. R. INGERSOLL, Hon. RICHARD D. HUBBARD, of Hartford, was nominated for Governor by a unanimous rising vote, accompanied by hearty demonstrations of applause. This work accomplished, the Convention took a recess of ten minutes, during which there was a very exhilarating side-show in the wings in the form of a squabble in the Committee on Resolutions. Mr. F. M. WALLER, the Secretary of the Committee, and other gentlemen, among whom were Mr. BURR and Mr. JAMES F. BABCOCK, had an animated discussion on the propriety of reporting as Democratic principles the resolutions of the late Convention of "Liberal Republicans" in Missouri, which had been cut out of a newspaper and, as Mr. WALLER claimed, adopted by the Committee. Other gentlemen declared that it was too much to ask Democrats to swallow resolutions passed by professed Republicans; but Mr. WALLER hotly argued that they could become Democratic by adoption, and that it was expedient to give them the advantage of Democratic patronage as an encouragement to Republican sore-heads. The quarrel continued long after the specified ten minutes, and the Convention was finally compelled to recall Mr. BURR to the chair by vigorous stamping. The work in hand being resumed, an informal ballot was had for Lieutenant-Governor, with the following result: EDWARD W. SEYMOUR, 132; CHARLES ATWATER, 154; FRANCIS A. MARDINE, 34. The names of SEYMOUR and MARDINE were then withdrawn, and CHARLES ATWATER, of New-Haven, was nominated by acclamation, and Hon. JOHN W. STEADMAN, of Norwich, was nominated in the same way for Secretary of State. MILO B. RICHARDSON, of Salisbury, was also nominated for Treasurer by acclamation, who declined at first, but afterward concluded to accept. The ticket was then completed by the nomination of THOMAS SANDFORD, of Redding, for Controller.

THE PLATFORM.

The trouble in the Committee on Resolutions having been ended by the triumph of the Missouri resolutions, Mr. WALLER then read the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Democrats of Connecticut regard emancipation, equality of civil rights and enfranchisement as established facts now embodied in the Constitution, and deserving the support of good citizens of all parties.

Resolved, That true and lasting peace can come only from such profound reconciliation as enfranchisement has brought to the State of Missouri, nor can those Governments be pure or great in which taxpayers have no active part. We therefore demand, with equal suffrage for all, complete amnesty for all, that the intellect and experience of every State may be welcomed to active service for the common welfare.

Resolved, That no form of taxation is just or wise which puts needless burdens upon the people. We demand a genuine reform of tariff, so that those duties shall be removed which, in addition to the revenue yielded to the Treasury, involve an increase in the price of domestic products, and consequent tax for the benefit of favored interests.

Resolved, That the shameless abuse of Government patronage for the control of conventions and elections, whether in the interest of an individual faction or of a party, with its consequent corruption and demoralization of political life, demand a thorough and genuine reform of the public service. Those who would suppress investigation forget they owe a higher duty to the country than to any party. We honor those Senators whose courageous course has compelled the disclosure of gross misdeeds, and they deserve the thanks and hearty support of all good citizens.

Resolved, That local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized authority. It is time to stop the growing encroachments of the executive power; the use of coercion or bribery to ratify a treaty; the packing of a Supreme Court to relieve rich corporations; the seating of members of Congress not elected by the people; the resort of unconstitutional laws to cure the Kuklux disorder. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order, for the State self-government, and for the nation the return to the methods of peace and the limitation of power.

Resolved, That it is alike the duty of honest men of all parties to expose corruption, denounce the usurpation of power, and work for reforms necessary for the public welfare. The times demand an uprising of honest citizens to sweep from power men who prostitute their official positions to selfish interests.

Resolved, That we repudiate with scorn the oft-repeated slander of our opponents, that the Democracy of Connecticut are in favor of repudiating any portion of the national debt, even so much as has been fastened upon us by extravagance and fraud, and that we are for paying that debt to its last dollar.

Resolved, That the Democratic Party, remembering the example of their fathers, in the expression of their sympathy for the struggling republics of South America, as well as for the oppressed Greeks; and grateful for the aid which the founders of our own Republic received from the countrymen of LAFAYETTE, MONTGOMERY, STEUBEN and PULASKI, feel impelled by these considerations, as well as by our obligations to our common humanity, to lift up our voices in behalf of the suffering Cubans now desperately struggling for relief from their oppressors, who set at naught all the usages of civilized warfare, in their savage butchery of captive men, women and children.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a liberal system of free schools, and protest against all interference by the General Government with institutions so purely local, and concerning so deeply and tenderly the ties which bind them to our hopes and to the State.

Having read these resolutions and two others, eulogizing Ex-Gov. ENGLISH and Mr. HUBBARD, Mr. WALLER frankly confessed that the body of them, by which he meant the second, third fourth and fifth, had been taken literally from the resolutions of the recent Missouri Convention of "Liberal Republicans," which called the mass-meeting of malcontents in Cincinnati in May next. Having made this explanation, which the assembled Democrats received without any manifestations of delight, Mr. WALLER sat down, and Mr. GALLAGHER moved that the resolutions be adopted as a whole. Mr. HEWITT, who a short time before had been anxious to know what his principles were, did not appear to be enamored of them when presented to him, and striding up and down the aisle delivered himself of an emphatic protest against this taking of new gods. The resolutions, he said, might be well enough, but he desired the Convention to take them up and consider them singly. He was opposed to any new departure, and declared that the party must stick to its "time-honored principles." When he sat down the Convention adopted the motion of Mr. GALLAGHER without anybody having the courage to give a negative vote, and an effort was made to raise a cheer for the new belief, but without much success.

DELEGATES TO A NATIONAL CONVENTION.

After settling the matter in consultations in the corners of the hall, the Convention elected the following delegation to the Democratic National Convention:

For the State at Large—A. E. Burr, Chas. R. Ingersoll, Dan. A. Daniels, and Wm. H. Barnum. For the Congressional Districts—Gen. W. B. Franklin, of Hartford; Jas. Gallagher, of New Haven; Wm. M. Converse, of New-London; Chas. Hubbard, of Middlesex; James Huntington, of Litchfield; Jas. H. Olmstead, of Fairfield; John L. Hunter, of Windham, and John S. Dobson, of Tolland.

Having concluded its labors by these appointments of delegates to a Convention which has not yet been called, the Convention adjourned, with a firm conviction that it had done something to save the nation, and a great deal that was necessary to carry Connecticut in April next.

E. C.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

ENGLISH OPERA AT THE ACADEMY.

The Parepa-Rosa English Opera Company sang at the Academy of Music, last evening, "La Gazza Ladra." The audience was quite numerous. That one of ROSSINI's oldest and least notable operas can attract a large assemblage and retain its attention from the overture to the close, is a gratifying indication of a genuine interest in music on the part of the public We cannot believe that anybody was deceived by the line of the bill which declared "La Gazza Ladra" the composer's master-work. The same authority mentions "Zampa" as written "by ARNOLD," and is, therefore, hardly to be trusted. "The Maid and the Magpie," to call it by its English title, is, in fact, the least admirable of the scores left by the maestro of Pesaro. The gift of a worthier libretto might have resulted in a more effective performance, but when we bear in mind the absurdity of better-known plots, with which music such as that of MOZART is associated, we cannot accept the slenderness of the story as an excuse for the comparative weakness of the effort. The incidents of the book we need not review at length. Most playgoers are familiar with the trials of the maiden who was accused of a theft committed by a bird, and whose innocence was proven—in defiance, if we mistake not, of the truth of history—in time to save her from an ignominious death. The notes wedded to the librettist's words will be forgotten long before the clearer ideas and more elaborate instrumentation of "Il Barbiere" are unheeded. But they are as unmistakably Rossinian. The music of "La Gazza Ladra" is of delicious fluency and of faultless elegance of form. It is not, however, the offspring of the matured genius whose "William Tell" still balances abroad the influence of the most powerful writings of later rivals. Had ROSSINI produced "William Tell" previous to "La Gazza Ladra," the dramatic portions of the latter would no doubt have been more impressive. In "The Maid and the Magpie," that which ought to be impassioned is simply tender, and that which might be forceful is only noisy. Uninterrupted tunefulness and sweetness will scarcely delight the spectator accustomed to the grand phrases, the frequent contrasts, and the rich orchestral coloring to which he has become habituated of late years. For ourselves, and probably for the larger portion of the hearers of "The Maid and the Magpie," the charm of its recital grew out of the opportunities for comparison. The opera contains, of course, a few salient numbers. The cavatina, "Oh! how beats my heart with joy," the trio, "Oh! power beneficent," much of the court-scene, and the funeral march in the last act, are things to be remembered. A thoroughly good exposition brought the beauties of the score to light, and much applause was deservedly bestowed. Mrs. JENNY VAN ZANDT's voice has not the warmth which a perfect delivery of ROSSINI's florid tunes would exact, but the lady executes with ease and surety, and acts with laudable animation. She personated the hapless *Ninetta*. Mrs. ZELDA SEGUIN, if we except an inaccuracy of intonation in the drinking song, was a most satisfying representative of *Pippo*. Mr. TOM CARL, who phrases with a skill and taste, evidences of which are becoming more and more uncommon among the rising generation of tenors, appeared for the first time this season as *Gianetto* and carried off no small proportion of the laurels of the night. Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL contributed to the entertainment a manly picture of *Fernando*, and acquitted himself with much success of a task unusually difficult in point of vocalization. Mr. AINSLEY COOK also sang exceedingly well as *il Podesta*. Messrs. HALL, WHIFFIN and RYSE and Mrs. COOK filled the remaining rôles, and the chorus was as strong and precise as ever. Mr. BEHRENS conducted very acceptably, but might now and then have subdued the tendency of the musicians to loudness. This evening "Le Nozze di Figaro," with Mme. PAREPA ROSA, will be given—assuredly to an overflowing house.

BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC.

The last rehearsal preceding the third concert will take place this afternoon at 3. Mme. JENNIE VAN ZANDT, soprano, from the Parepa-Rosa Opera, and Herr DIONYS PRUCKNER, pianist of Wurtemberg, former instructor of Miss MEHLIG, are the solo performers.

Objections to the Proposed Charter of the Committee of Seventy.

[The following notes come to us from the distinguished author of the pamphlet, "The Great City Problem," and of the "Chapters on Reform" now being published in our own columns. We submit them for the consideration of the public.]

1. Why don't Republicans see the gain of voting three votes for Mayor, (as the *Great City Problem*, p. 77, proposes?) It will enable the honest people to select the best of the two party candidates. It will also put in one more *Republican member* of the Common Council, who *may succeed to the Mayoralty in case of vacancy*. This is important in a City likely for a long time to be Democratic.

2. Why not adopt the English and wise method of having the Mayor elected from Aldermen? It insures some knowledge of City affairs. It will give the people some foretaste of the administration they are to have. It will prevent a mercenary Ring organization so readily getting up an utterly new candidate for the mere purpose of turning out all the Commissioners. If a man can be Mayor only after he has served in the Aldermen for some years, ambitious men will serve there. It will cause able men to go into the Common Council. The Democratic plan of bringing in a new Irishman or demagogue for one year is destructive of all good government. The Mayor should hold office two years, and three would be a wiser term.

3. The plan of one Board only is utterly bad I think, unless the terms are graded so that not more than one-third go out each year. Otherwise, a mere party majority will continue to work an annual revolution. The caucuses will be in full blast all this time. There will be a chance every year of overturning the whole City administration. The doctrine of rotation in office will be insisted on, and there will be an utter and fatal want of administrative experience in the Common Council. Each yearly Board will think it must do some great, original thing in its little twelve months. There will hence be no consistency of administration—no continuing sense of responsibility. The whole idea rests on the Democratic theory of City responsibility, that of short elections. It is all fallacious. There should be longer terms, and full opportunities, as I have suggested in *Great City Problem*, of calling officers before the Courts.

4. But the worst feature is that which enables the annual Mayor and annual Council to turn out all the Commissioners, and that by a vote of a *bare majority!* What an unmitigated piece of Republican folly this would be! It is equally foolish on party and on moral grounds. (1.) It would enable the Democratic majority to elect and turn out every Commissioner. It would be *pure party government*, in another form. Let it be required, as I propose, that it shall require a two-third vote to appoint of remove Commissioners—and honest men and Republicans will have some chance then. (2.) As the majority of the Council may be changed every year, and there may be a new Mayor each year, under the Seventy's plan—and a majority may vote out any Commissioner—it follows there will be an annual *party fight for the Commissions each year*. Every Commissioner must fight the last six months of each year for his official life! No high-toned man will go into a Commission on such a precarious tenure. All Commissions will be filled by the hacks and storm-birds of politics. Let us have a strong, three or four years' tenure of office in all the Commissions, with full opportunity for the people at all times to haul up all Commissioners before the Courts. We must rely on responsibility to public opinion and to judicial proceedings and the public press, and not on that which relates to the caucusses and Rings—the Democratic theory. Let the Mayor be required to state his reasons for a removal *in writing to the Council, and let the Commissioners be allowed a chance to be heard and to defend their conduct*, and let a two-third vote be required for a removal. Good men will then go into the Commissions, and more than a caucus or political reason will be required to get them out. Is it not strange to allow a Commissioner to be *suddenly removed without notice or opportunity of defense*, when a common policeman must have a public trial?

5. There should be a penalty fixed by law upon any officer or employe of the City who shall demand or pay a contribution for a party purpose. We must be rid of these party levies. They demoralize the whole City administration.

6. Not to provide that the State shall name a part of the Police, Health, Dock and Pier, and Quarantine Commissioners, is a grave mistake on every ground. (1.) These Commissioners have to do with matters that are not wholly local, (like the Parks and the Fire Department,) but largely concerns the commerce, the health, and the criminal justice of the whole State. It is just the State should fill some of the places. (2.) The Commissioners named by the State are more independent and trusty than those named by the City, and they would add some much-needed courage and vigor to administration. (3.) On party grounds, it is very short-sighted in the Republicans not to do so. They are likely to be in power in the State when in a minority in the City, and hence they would, in such way, add to their City strength. This would also put opposite political elements into those bodies, which is desirable.

Let the Senate elect the State Commissioners without any nominations by the Governor, as they do not belong to the direct State administration with which he is connected, or for which he is responsible. Let the State Senate elect two-fifths of the members of each of those Commissions. It is a great mistake to aim to exclude the State from all interests and authority in the City affairs. Both City and State are injured by that theory. The State gets indifferent, while the City grows lawless and defiant. Only the Democratic rabble which wish to riot and sell their votes gain by such a practice. Republicans and honest men steadily suffer and lose by it.

Official Stenographers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have recently had occasion to try two suits in the Second District Court, (Judge KIVELIN's,) and was much surprised to find no official stenographer in attendance on either occasion. As a consequence I had, at some considerable expense to my client, to employ a private stenographer. Now, I should like to ask Controller GREEN if any person draws the salary of that office, and if so, whether he is a stenographer or some corner loafer; or does the Judge coolly pocket the $2,000 in addition to his $10,000 salary? I hope that the Board of Audit will see to it that only those who are stenographers will receive salaries as such. Lawyers are continually put to considerable trouble and expense by the absence of stenographers from the District Courts; and if the incumbents of those offices cannot or will not perform their duties, I hope the Legislature will abolish the offices, even though it is a necessary one.

AN ATTORNEY.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1872.

SUPERINTENDENT MILLER.

How He Obtained Money from the Insurance Companies.

First Meeting of the Assembly Investigation Committee in this City—Testimony Affecting Miller's Official Integrity—$2,500 for One Examination—Is He Entitled to Any Fees?

The Assembly Subcommittee, appointed to come to this City and proceed with the investigation into the charges against Superintendent GEO. W. MILLER, commenced their task yesterday morning in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. The delegation consists of Hon. F. W. TOBEY, of Essex, Chairman; Hon. Messrs. J. H. BABCOCK, of Niagara, and D. C. AIKENS, of Kings, with Mr. TANNER, the official stenographer of the Assembly, with CHARLES H. WALTER, Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms.

THE LAFAYETTE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Mr. HERBERT GIROUX, President of the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, was the first witness examined. He said that during the three years of his Presidency the Insurance Department had once officially examined the affairs of his company. This occurred during the month of August, 1870, and the examiners, Messrs. BRIGGS and SOUTHWICK, rendered a bill of $300, which was promptly paid. They were occupied in the work three days. Mr. BRIGGS claimed that the company had declared a dividend in July, when its capital was impaired, which made their charter forfeitable. The witness, after some lapse of time, received a letter from the Superintendent directing that a report should be presented to the Attorney-General, who had discretionary prerogatives as to further procedure. A consultation was held by witness with Mr. BRIGGS, who said that a proper presentment of the situation of the affairs of the company, which were but slightly impaired, to the Attorney-General might save a forfeiture of the charter. Subsequently Mr. BRIGGS was retained to conduct the case, which being done, he was paid a fee of $1,000 for his services. All this money was paid in currency, out of the private funds of Mr. GIROUX. Mr. BRIGGS did not hint that this money did or could be used to influence the action of the Insurance Department. [The witness produced a letter from Attorney-General CHAMPLAIN, saying that he would not institute any proceedings against the Company in question.] Mr. MILLER explained that the examiners were appointed by the Department, and their commission and office ended with the close of the examination. Mr. GIROUX was then cross-examined by Mr. MILLER as to whether he had ever negotiated with him in a remote or direct manner for the payment of any money, and denied that such ever had been the case. He thought that the amount of Messrs. BRIGGS' & SOUTHWICK's bill was reasonable, and did not object to pay it, as the same amount for such services had been cheerfully paid by another company to a former superintendent. He was well aware that his corporation had violated a section of the Insurance law in declaring a dividend while its capital was impaired. He had signed the testimonial document to Mr. MILLER, expressive of the confidence of the companies in his integrity, uninfluenced by any fear or favor of Mr. MILLER, in case of refusal. As to the effect of the examination of his company, the witness considered that the ultimate results would be highly beneficial, although the amount of the charges might reasonably have been less.

THE HOPE MUTUAL COMPANY.

Mr. HENRY A. JONES was the next witness. He said he was President of the Hope Mutual Life Insurance Company until one month since, at which time he became Vice-President. In the month of March, 1871, Messrs. SOUTHWICK, CARR and ELDREDGE, at his request, made a very thorough examination of the Company, which occupied them about a fortnight. He remembered a person named DAVID ROWLAND, whom he employed to go to Albany, and urge the Insurance Department to hasten and examine the Company. He was also to obtain an amendment to the charter. Money to the amount of about $3,000, in various sums, was paid him for that purpose. How it was disbursed the witness did not know nor ask; he merely paid the bills. ROWLAND wanted $5,000 to accomplish his mission, which Mr. JONES would not allow; he did not know where the bill for the $3,000 was; he could not find it, although he tried to, in obedience to the subpœna. Beside himself, several of the officers had access to the safe where such papers were kept. The Secretary had access to it. The Chair asked what was the Secretary's name, but the witness, who was quite perturbed, could not remember until he appealed to his brother, who was present. "Don't you know your own Secretary's name?" asked the Chairman. "No, not now. I am a very poor hand to remember names. Sometimes I forget my own name—I actually do." [Prolonged laughter.]

In continuation, the witness testified that among the items in the bill was one of $500 to help Mr. MILLER in the passage of the bill; there was also an item for $200 to ROWLAND himself; the bill rendered by ROWLAND was in the nature of a memorandum; he considered the paper as of no importance; he had an interview with Mr. ROWLAND on Monday; they spoke about the investigation, but nothing particular about the lost bill; he had no idea who took the paper from the safe, but would look again for it; possibly he might find it.

Mr. MILLER cross-examined the witness, who declared positively that he had never directly or indirectly made any request or bargain, or paid any money or given anything to Mr. MILLER; also, that he never had any conference or correspondence with Mr. MILLER about Mr. ROWLAND's statement of account. The testimonial to Mr. MILLER he had freely and deliberately signed. He had never thought Mr. MILLER would be unfriendly, and had no reason to fear, because his company was in a sound condition and doing a prosperous business. He did not know anything about the item of $200 in Mr. ROWLAND's bill being paid to Mr. MILLER. One item was $1,000 paid to the Examiner. Mr. ROWLAND was engaged and paid, just as is done every Winter, to push matters through the Legislature. "What Legislatures?" asked one of the Committee. "Every one; they are all alike," was the ready response. [Laughter.] We advance money "for divers purposes."

THE NATIONAL COMPANY.

Mr. EDWARD A. JONES, President of the National Life Insurance Company of New-York, was the next witness. He said he had been in that office since 1865. Mr. ELDREDGE, at his request, examined the Company last year. He was occupied ten days. Not a dollar was in any way paid for this examination. Mr. ROWLAND was engaged to do some service at Albany, to induce Mr. MILLER to cause the examination, and to watch that no legislation detrimental to the young companies should be rushed through; he paid him $2,500; ROWLAND never told him what he did with the money; he never applied to Mr. MILLER for a bill for the examination; his company and the Metropolitan Life were under examination at the same time; he was recommended by Mr. FREEMAN to employ SEWELL & PIERCE, a firm of Brooklyn lawyers; the junior member of the firm is Senator PIERCE; ROWLAND said not a word of any money to be paid to the Insurance Department.

In reply to Mr. MILLER the witness stated that he thought Life Insurance had been injured in this State by the strictness of the Department, but that he believed that the ultimate results would be beneficial; he did not believe in the policy of Mr. MILLER, and always opposed it.

By permission of the Committee, Mr. JONES made some remarks concerning statistical insurance, and the law, which he considered to be wrong, as it discriminates in favor of the old companies, to the detriment of the young companies.

Mr. MILLER asked the witness if he had been interviewed by Mr. ST. CLAIR, TIMES correspondent, and if he recognized the person among those in the room, and if so who he was? Mr. JONES replied in the affirmative. Mr. MILLER asked, "Did he say that he was hunting up evidence against me, and persons inimical to me? Did he say that Mr. GEORGE JONES sent him?"

"No, Sir. He said that the TIMES had sent him to learn what was the feeling among insurance companies toward the Insurance Superintendent, and their views as to the condition of the Insurance Department. Mr. MILLER had injured life insurance by his construction of the law. If it was known that the company had paid $2,500 to the Insurance Department, the effect would be injurious."

The editor of the *Insurance Times* closely questioned the witness as to the acts of Mr. MILLER, and especially with regard to the Great Western Insurance Company, and both the witness and the editor were severe in their denunciation of the Superintendent.

Mr. MILLER then read an extract from the *Insurance Times* highly eulogistic of himself, to the great amusement of the persons present.

Witness—Mr. MILLER has the power to examine any company, and to ruin any company by throwing out assets. He can exclude the best portion of the assets if he chooses.

Mr. STEPHEN H. ENGLISH, editor of the *Insurance Times*, asked the witness if he signed the testimonial willingly; and the witness replied that he did. He did not read the document thoroughly, but now it seemed incorrect in stating that Mr. MILLER was the originator of the National Insurance Convention. An argument here ensued between Messrs. MILLER and ENGLISH, in which the former seemed to show that he was the originator of the enterprise, while the latter, by reading editorials from his paper, insisted that he was the originator of the idea two years previously.

THE WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' COMPANY.

Mr. F. A. FREEMAN, of the Widows' and Orphans' Life Insurance Company, was next examined. He said that in consequence of a newspaper article in a Baltimore journal reflecting against his Company, their business was greatly damaged—in fact for a time suspended. He urged, through Messrs. PIERCE & SEWELL, their attorneys, the Insurance Department to make an examination. These lawyers were by a three years' contract their regular counsel. What pay they received the witness declined to state, as the arrangement was made long before the trouble about Mr. MILLER arose. The lawyers' fee in this matter—to get the examination—was $1,000. Mr. BRYANT, who made the examination, was only paid $6—the expense of an errand boy. Mr. MILLER at this time, was in Europe. We never paid anything to the Insurance Department for the examination; we expected the lawyers' fee to cover all expenses.

Mr. BARNES pressed the witness to tell what the contract was with Messrs. PIERCE and SEWELL.

Mr. MILLER insisted that Mr. BARNES should tell what salary he received from a Western company, and declared his course indicated an intention to embarrass and injure other companies, and benefit his own.

Ex-Judge DAVIS said that as one of the Trustees and counsel for the New-York Mutual Life Insurance Company, he certainly should object to allowing private matters to be disclosed.

The witness denied ever having in any way paid any money or had it paid to Mr. MILLER.

THE MUTUAL LIFE.

Mr. RICHARD A. McCURDY testified that the New-York Mutual Life Insurance Company, of which he is Vice-President, was examined in 1870. Mr. MILLER personally superintended the examination, which occupied about three days per week throughout three months. The witness explained that sundry charges had been made against the officers and Trustees of the Company. Mr. MILLER had clerks, counsel and stenographers of his own. His bill for all the expense was $2,500, which was cheerfully paid. In fact the trustees thought for so great a work the compensation was too small, and requested Mr. MILLER to revise it, but he declined. There were a very large number of witnesses examined. The reporter's book of notes made over 600 pages, and the printed report made an octavo volume of over 150 pages. Mr. PIERCE was in the Senate that Winter, which was the first season we had employed him. Mr. JEWELL formerly was a clerk with Mr. WINSTON, when the latter was a merchant. Mr. BRIGGS was Mr. MILLER's counsel during that examination.

Mr. BARNES proclaimed that the enormous fee of $2,500 was an outrage upon insurance interests. The State neither prescribed nor allowed such a fee, nor any such fee—in fact, nothing but expenses, beside the salary, should be allowed. He would like the Committee to consider the report in question.

Mr. MILLER protested against introducing that report, as it would only be reopening the whole matter—in fact would force a re-examination.

Ex-Judge DAVIES also protested in the same matter, and promised to produce a printed copy of the report at another time. The Committee then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning. It is probable that at least two weeks of daily sessions will be required to dispose of the business.

OBITUARY.

Hocking H. Hunter.

Hon. H. H. HUNTER died on Sunday, at his residence in Lancaster, Ohio, of acute pharyngitis, after a brief illness. Mr. HUNTER was well known in the State of Ohio as one of her ablest citizens and a prominent lawyer, he having been for some years the partner of the late THOMAS EWING.

HOCKING H. HUNTER was often spoken of as the first white child born in Ohio, though the assertion was subsequently denied. He was, however, one of the pioneers of the State, and was born in Fairfield County about 1800. His father, a man noted for his bravery, was a Kentuckian, and one of the early Indian fighters on "the dark and bloody ground." Removing from Kentucky, he settled in the valley of the Hock-Hocking, in Fairfield County, Ohio, in the then wilderness, and cleared up a farm, on which Mr. HUNTER was born. He labored on his father's farm, in clearing and improving and aiding to carry it on, until his majority. His early intellectual advantages were poor, owing to the rude and unsettled condition of the country. A tribe of Indians still lived at Lancaster, and those hardy early pioneers had about all they could do to clear the forest and provide for their families, without attending to schools or education. There was, however, a small log school-house built, in which Mr. HUNTER received all the regular school training he ever got. In after life, while riding the circuit, Mr. HUNTER usually carried some solid book of science, or history, or philosophy, which he read on the road.

As a young man, he was noted in his township and county for his great physical strength and skill in running, jumping, wrestling, and the other manly amusements of a border life. He knew neither moral or physical fear. His purity of heart and conduct was ever remarkable. He had an intense scorn for falsehood, or deception, or meanness of any kind. The highest honor and truth and religious principle always controlled and governed his actions. He was generous to a fault, and reaping as a just reward a very large income from his professional labors, he delighted to spend his money freely for all works of public need, and for the comfort and happiness of his family and friends. As a lawyer, he was learned, accurate and faithful, and no temptation in his profession ever did or ever could swerve him a hair's breadth from what he believed honest and just. He was probably the most beloved and respected citizen of his county.

Mr. HUNTER at all times declined to enter the field of politics. He preferred his profession and the quite pleasures of the home circle to the allurements of politics or the gratification of official preferment. In 1863 he was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court upon the Republican ticket, but he declined to qualify, and never occupied his seat upon the bench. His sympathies were always with the Whig and Republican parties, but he was in no sense a partisan. The Ohio bar has lost a bright ornament by his death, and the State a good and great citizen whom all would have delighted to honor, even above that greatest of honors—private worth—which he carries in the ripeness of years to his grave.

William M. Ely.

Hon. WILLIAM M. ELY, Member of Assembly for Broome County, died at his residence near Binghamton, N. Y., early yesterday morning. His disease was general prostration and pneumonia, from which he had been gradually sinking for two weeks. On Sunday morning hemorrhage set in, and he failed very fast afterward.

Mr. ELY was born July 26, 1818, and was educated at Amherst, Mass. He was a farmer by occupation, was five years a Supervisor in the old town of Chenango, and two years Chairman of the Board. He was subsequently Supervisor in the new town of Binghamton 1867–68, and was Chairman of the Board during both years. He has been a Justice of the Peace, was President and several years Treasurer of the Broome County Agricultural Society, and was at the time of his death Vice-President of the State Agricultural Society.

Mr. ELY was formerly a Whig, but was elected to the State Assembly on the Republican ticket in 1869, serving on the Committee on Public Education and as Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture. He was also in the Legislature of 1870, serving on the Committee on Cities. He was re-elected to the Legislatures of 1871 and 1872.

The Stuyvesant Bank—What Mr. Mack has to Say.

At the meeting of the depositors of the Stuyvesant Bank on Monday last the name of Mr. JOHN MACK was introduced by the Receiver, Mr. ARCHER, and reflections of an uncomplimentary character were cast upon his action in throwing this bank into bankruptcy. In reply to the statements made at that meeting, Mr. MACK has sent a communication, the principal points of which are given below.

Mr. MACK insinuates that the appointment of Mr. ARCHER as Receiver, and the action of Mr. FIELD, his counsel, was in connection with the Erie Railroad interest. In respect to his own action in filing the petition in bankruptcy M. MACK says:

"Being impressed with the idea that the interests of the bank's creditors were in great danger, I was interested to learn, as I did, that another creditor had filed a petition in bankruptcy against the bank; and learning that on the return-day of the order to show cause the parties appeared by their counsel and discontinued the proceeding, I thought it necessary to commence for myself without delay, and accordingly filed my petition the same day. Mr. ARCHER has been in possession of the assets of the bank for nearly four months. He has paid out large sums of money and has made settlements of large claims belonging to the bank, and is authorized to pay legal expenses, by order of the State Court. His counsel, FIELD & SHEARMAN, have endeavored to thwart the bankruptcy proceedings by motions, but the United States Court has firmly sustained my proceeding, and the affairs of the bank have finally passed into the care of the United States Court, where creditors may know what is done in the administration of the estate, and may have no fears of private or chamber orders of any Judges of the Supreme Court, or any sinister control. The certificate of deposit on which my petition in bankruptcy is founded is my own and not the property of any bank. My proceedings have been commenced with a view to the rightful settlement of the affairs of the bank. No offer or proposition for settlement or arrangement has been made either to me or by me. Mr. ARCHER's acceptance of the receivership was a breach of the bankrupt law of the United States, and all his receipts and payments under color of such receivership are wholly void and without legal authority, and he will be required to respond as any other unlawfully constituted assignee.

The depositors of the Stuyvesant Bank will meet at 1 o'clock today at No. 7 Beekman-street, to prove their claims, elect a trustee in bankruptcy and elect a creditors' committee.

Charitable Contributions.

We have received the following contributions for the poor family in Cannon-street: "F. C. C.," $4; C. C. GILSON, $3; "T.," $1; "E.," $1. The money will be forwarded to Mr. W. F. BARNARD, of the Five Points House of Industry, to whom all future contributions should be sent. We also acknowledge the receipt of $1 from EDWARD SIMPSON, Jr., for the Children's Aid Society. The following letter explains itself:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We are grateful to the following friends who responded to the appeal in your issue of Feb. 5: Friend, Albany; M. N. S.; Charity, W.; Cash; W. H. C.; Friend of the Poor; E. G. S.; H.; M. S. S.; Jones; L.; Cash; J. W. N. W.; American; D. H. E.; M. E. L. R. C.; L. N. R.; W.; Dorcas; Americus, and George K. They will be pleased, we are sure, to know that their benefactions have secured the family comfort for several months to come. Yours truly,

WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.

Appointments in the City Offices.

The Clerk of the Common Council having appointed FRANCIS J. TWOMEY Deputy Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, LEVIN S. FARR Engrossing Clerk, and GEORGE KEINMENS Messenger to the President, these gentlemen have all appeared before Mayor HALL and qualified in the necessary oath. ASHER BARNETT was also appointed Librarian and Engrossing Clerk; JAS. J. MARTIN, First Assistant Clerk to the Board of Aldermen; HENRY W. ROSENBAUM, Janitor to the City Librarian; EDWARD MADDEN, Messenger to the Board of Aldermen; C. L. MATHER, Second Assistant Clerk of the Board of Aldermen.

Department of Public Works.

The Commissioner of Public Works reports that the expenses for the services of engineers and surveyors engaged in the construction of sewers averaged during the year 1871 $10,000 per month; that for January, 1872, the expenditures were reduced to $5,400; that inspectors, &c., same work in 1871 averaged monthly expenditures $6,000; that for the month of January, 1872, they were reduced to $1,780; that the expense for repairs to sewers, &c., for the month of December, 1870, and January, 1871, was over $15,000, and that during the corresponding months of 1871 and 1872, $1,665.

Mr. BRENTANO, No. 33 Union-square, has received his monthly installment of the English periodicals, among which will be found *Chambers's Journal*, the *Chatterbox*, *Young Ladies' Journal*, and *Bow Bells*, all of which are excellent numbers. The usual variety may be found on BRENTANO's counters, with the latest arrivals per steamer.

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,

NO. 22 JOHN-ST., AND NO. 19 MAIDEN-LANE,
IMPORTERS OF FINE WATCHES.
RICH FANCY GOODS.
WALTHAM WATCHES A SPECIALTY.

—*Advertisement.*

Removal.

GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE CO. have removed to Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, corner of Tenth-street.—*Advertisement.*

If your hair is falling out or shows signs of disease, it can be arrested at once by using "Phalon's Chemical Hair Invigorator." This article has been so many years before the public that further comment is unnecessary. Sold by all druggists and No. 517 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price, 5 cents.

It contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $3; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25; and an extra copy to getter-up of club of ten or twenty subscribers.

A Few Weeks Since, while Suffering from a very severe cold, I became so hoarse that it was with great difficulty I could speak so as to be understood. While in this condition JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT not only gave me immediate relief, but in three to four days completely cured my cold and removed my hoarseness. I therefore take pleasure in recommending the Expectorant as being, in my judgment, the best cough medicine before the public.—*Rev. B. F. Hedden, Pastor of First Baptist Church, Camden, N. J.*

The Infant's Friend.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the best and surest remedy in the world for all diseases of children, such as teething, wind colic, &c.

Save Fifteen Dollars.

Buy the celebrated WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. The best in the world. Price $45. Sold on easy payments of $5 a month. Warranted for five years. A few good canvassers and agents wanted. Office and sales-room WILSON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 707 Broadway, New-York.

"Neuril" has only to be tried to be appreciated. No person suffering from the terrible disease, neuralgia, should be without a bottle. Try it and be convinced.

Angell's Turkish Baths, Lexington-av., cor. 25th-st.—Gentlemen day and all night; ladies day and evening; best ventilation; highest temperature; best shampooing; no gratuities. Europe outdone.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Wood Carpeting, Parquet Floors, No. 480 Broadway. An American invention; elegant, durable and economical.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $60, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BALDWIN—DILLON.—On the 6th of February, by His Grace the most Reverend the Archbishop of New-York, TOWNSEND BURNET BALDWIN, son of the late Hon. Harvey Baldwin, to MARY NESMITH, daughter of Robert James Dillon, Esq.

FRANCISCO—WILSON.—At Newark, N. J., on the 31st ult., by Rev. W. J. R. Taylor, D. D., WM. G. FRANCISCO to ELLA V., daughter of Orson Wilson.

NAFIS—LAMBERTSON.—At Brooklyn, Feb. 16, 1872, by Rev. Charles J. Shepard, WILLIAM H. NAFIS, of Newtown, to ELLEN AUGUSTA, youngest daughter of the late Jeremiah Lambertson, of Little Neck, Long Island.

PARMENTER—SILLIMAN.—At the residence of the bride, Troy, N. Y., Jan. 25, by Rev. Wm. Irwin, FRANKLIN J. PARMENTER to LORENDA C. SILLIMAN, daughter of the late Robert D. Silliman, of Troy.

SEAMAN—YATES.—At the residence of the bride's father, Shanghai, China, on the evening of the 15th November, by Rev. Robert Nelson, in the presence of the United States Consul-General, ANNIE, only daughter of Rev M. T. Yates, of Raleigh, N. C., to JOHN F. SEAMAN, Jr., of Newburg, N. Y.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On Monday, Feb. 5, 1872, ALICE, daughter of Andrew and Mary Allen.

Her funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 273 West 52d-st. Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ASTOIN.—On Sunday, 4th inst., after a long and painful illness, Mrs. F. ASTOIN.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, 23d-st., on Wednesday next, 7th inst., at 10½.

BAXTER.—At Closter, N. J., Saturday, Feb. 3, WYLLYS POMEROY BAXTER, eldest son of George and Anna S. Baxter, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Annunciation, West 14th-st., New-York, on Wednesday, 7th inst., at 11 A. M.

BUSSING.—Feb. 6, ABRAHAM BARKER BUSSING.

His friends and the friends of his sisters, Mrs. Peter Myer and Mrs. Nathaniel Jarvis, are requested to attend his funeral on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, 8th-av. and 147th-st.

CLARK.—In Brooklyn, E. D., Tuesday, 6th inst., suddenly of scarlet fever, WILLIE DIXON, only son of Henry M. and Josephine F. W. Clark, aged 3 years, 11 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 179 Rodney-st., Thursday, at 3 P. M. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown, N. Y., Friday morning, for interment.

CONROY.—At San Rafael, Cal., Jan. 9, 1872, JAMES C. CONROY, in the 46th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his cousin, Thomas H. O'Connor, No. 42 West 25th-st., on Thursday morning, the 8th inst., at 9½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th-st., where a solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated at 10 o'clock for the repose of his soul, whence they will be conveyed to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

CRONLY.—On the 4th inst., HANNAH M. CRONLY in the 44th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 33 West 9th-st., on Wednesday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

GODDARD.—In Brooklyn, Feb. 5, 1872, EMILY CARPENTER, wife of Ira Goddard, aged 37 years, 2 months and 15 days.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 927½ Gates-av., on Thursday, 8th inst., at 10½ A. M.

HOOKER.—At Irvington, N. J., Monday, Feb. 5, of pneumonia, WM. T. HOOKER, aged 56 years.

The funeral service will be held at Trinity Church, Irvington, on Thursday, 8th inst., at 11½ o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to the family vault, Rosedale Cemetery, Orange. Carriages will be in waiting at the Broad-street Station of the Newark and New-York Railroad for the train leaving foot of Liberty-st., New-York, at 10 A. M.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend without further notice.

HUNTER.—Saturday, Feb. 3, MARY LOUISA HUNTER, daughter of Jacob F. and Mary L. Hunter, in the 5th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Rev. Dr. Geissenhainer, No. [illegible] East 14th-st., on Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock.

JOHNSON.—Feb. 5, 1872, HELEN A., daughter of Orange W. King, deceased, and wife of Alex. H. Johnson.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 1,009 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 3 P. M.

Interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

LYNCH.—On Tuesday, Feb. 6, of consumption, MARGARET, wife of John Lynch, in her 40th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 432 West 18th-st., on Thursday, Feb. 8, at 1 P. M., without further notice.

LYLE.—Departed this life, on Monday, Feb. 5, at 6 o'clock A. M., after a short illness, Mr. GAMBLE LYLE.

Funeral will take place on Thursday, Feb. 8, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of Mr. James, No. 234 Court-st., Brooklyn. His friends and the members of Howard Lodge, New-York, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral.

☞ Coleraine, Ireland, papers please copy.

LIGHTE.—Suddenly in this City, at the house of his son-in-law, Louis Ernst, No. 333 West 35th-st., on Saturday, Feb. 3, FERDINAND C. LIGHTE, aged 56 years, 9 months and 18 days.

Funeral will take place at St. James' Lutheran Church, East 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Thursday morning, at 10½ o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, as also the members of the German Union Lodge No. 54, F. & A. M.; also the members of the Olive Branch No. 31, I. O. of O. F., the German Liederkranz, and the American Musical Fund Society.

LYMAN.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 31st day of January, in the 61st year of his age, Rev. HENRY LYMAN, of pneumonia, formerly of Watertown, and subsequently of Hyde Park, in the State of Massachusetts.

The remains will be taken East for interment.

☞ Boston and Pittsfield papers please copy.

MOSHER.—MARIA MOSHER, wife of Wm. Mosher, died Feb. 5, 1872, in the 44th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 432 5th-av., on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

McKIBBIN.—On Monday evening, the 5th inst., Mrs. FRANCIS McKIBBIN, in the 83d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, No. 42 Bergen-st., Brooklyn.

MINNS.—On Monday, Feb. 5, EDWARD HOWARD MINNS, aged 21 years, son of Wm. Minns.

The funeral services will be held at the Church of the Messiah, corner 34th-st. and 4th-av., on Wednesday, 7th inst., at 2½ o'clock in the afternoon. The remains will be taken to the Second-avenue Cemetery. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

RUNYON.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., Feb. 5, JEPTHA S. RUNYON.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service at his late residence, Thursday, Feb. 8, at 11 A. M., and at the Baptist Church at 11½ A. M.

TYRRELL.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Monday, the 5th inst., JULIA F. TYRRELL, wife of John F. Tyrrell, and youngest daughter of Nathaniel F. Waring, Esq.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 2 P. M., from the Church of the Reformation, Gates-av., between Classon and Franklin avs., Brooklyn.

WORDEN.—On Monday morning, Feb. 5, at Albany, ANNA EDSON, wife of John L. Worden, Jr., United States Army.

Funeral from the residence of her mother, Mrs. M. D. Lenox, No. 52 North Pearl-st., Wednesday, Feb. 7, at 2½ P. M.

WERNER.—Tuesday, Feb. 6, ROSALIE, widow of Edward Werner.

The funeral will take place Thursday, at 9½ o'clock, from No. 339 West 29th-st.

WILLIAMS.—In Baltimore, Md., Feb. 4, FRANCES, wife of John G. Williams, and daughter of the late Josiah Hedden, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Anthon Memorial Church, West 48th-st., on Thursday morning, 8th inst., at 11 o'clock.

WORTHEN.—On Sunday, Feb. 4, AMINE, wife of George S. B. Worthen, in the 28th year of her age.

Funeral on Wednesday 7th inst., from her late residence, No. 255 South 5th-st., Jersey City, at 2 o'clock P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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CHEAP MUSIC.

NOVELLO'S Glees, Part Songs, &c.	5c.
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NOVELLO'S Organ Music (Books)	50c.
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J. S. THOMAS' GREAT SONG, "DREAMING, STILL DREAMING;" sung with great success by Mrs. Seguin, Miss Markham and others, just published; price 50 cents. Also, "She Wandered Down the Mountain Side" 30 cents; "Oh, That We Two were Maying," by GOUNOD, 40 cents; "Qui Vive," March, 50 cents; "Ninth Regiment Quick-step," 75 cents. DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivaled for its flavor.

We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
AGENTS, NEW-YORK.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, Feb. 10, 1872, will close at this office on Tuesday at 11 A. M., on Wednesday at 11½ A. M., and on Saturday at 4½ A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid all kinds of gold and silver, Government securities, &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FINE GOLD JEWELRY, WHOLESALE prices; Gold Watches, wholesale prices; Coral sets, $15, $20, and $25; Gold Chains, wholesale prices; Gold Thimbles, $5, $6, and $7; Watches and Jewelry repaired; Diamonds, Pearls, and Silverware bought.

GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF the suffering public to DR. JULIHN'S HYDRASTIN COMPOUND, a remarkably efficient remedy in diseases of the kidneys, bladder, &c. Apparently the most inveterate cases yield to its magic influence.

Prepared by B. KEITH & CO., No. 41 Liberty-st., New-York. For sale by all druggists.

REV. EDWARD EVERETT HALE, of Boston, will give the opening discourse before the New-York and Hudson River Conference of Unitarian Churches, at All Souls' Church, corner 4th-av. and 20th-st., at 7½ P. M. THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Feb. 7. All interested are cordially invited to attend.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Feb. 8; whole tickets $32, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7 first floor.

POLITICAL.

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

A regular meeting of this Association will be held at the Head-quarters, corner 34th-st. and 8th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, 1872, at 8 o'clock.

DAVID CLARKE, President.

CHARLES F. BRUDER, Secretary.

XV. WARD S. B. SHAW ASSOCIATION.

The above Association was organized at their rooms, No. 197 Bleecker-st., last evening, for the purpose of advocating the claims of S. B. Shaw for Mayor of this City. The meeting was addressed by Mr. A. Prentice, the President, and several others. Over 100 members signed the roll, after which the meeting adjourned. A grand collation in honor of our next Mayor, S. B. Shaw, closed the meeting until the 13th. (Signed,) JOSEPH MOUNT, Secretary.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold their regular monthly meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, at No. 126 Spring-st., at 7½ o'clock.

JAMES WINTERBOTTOM, President.

EDWARD HALLOCK, Secretary.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS.

Arguments Yesterday of Various Manufacturing Interests Before the Committees of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Committee of Ways and Means today heard WM. S. BURRELL, of Virginia, on behalf of the manufacturers of that State, who want a uniform tax on all manufactured tobacco, at the lowest rate consistent with the wants of the Government. Sixteen cents per pound they thought would yield $27,000,000; twenty cents, $30,000,000; twenty-four cents, $34,000,000; and thirty-two cents, $38,000,000 annually, increasing with each year. They want to be placed on an equal footing with the manufacturers all over the country. The present discrimination between the plug and fine-cut tobacco was oppressive to the former. The tax of sixteen cents per pound on fine cut gave an advantage of 100 per cent. over the plug, owing to the discrimination. Under this law the fine-cut tobacco interest was prosperous and the plug interest was depressed. A delegation of the distillers was next heard. H. B. MILLER, of Illinois, read and explained what they want. First, they ask that all taxes and expenses paid by distillers be consolidated into one tax and collected, and in the same manner as the direct tax of fifty cents is now collected, and that all locks, meters and other instruments for the protection of the Government, be furnished to the distillers free of expense to them. The distillers now pay about sixty-five cents per proof gallon, the direct tax being fifty cents. The fact of this consolidation of taxes would not release distillers, or any other persons, from any of the pains and penalties, or lessen the security of Government, as now provided by law. They also ask for the enactment of a proper law for the exportation of distilled spirits, with provisions for all safeguard and protection against frauds that can possibly be embraced therein. They believe that such a law should provide, in lieu of the tax paid, stamps for a free export to be placed on the original package before the same leaves the distillers' bonded warehouse, and from which such original package should be immediately removed for the purpose of exportation only over bonded routes, under such regulations as are applicable to imported goods, either in store or transit, and as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. They stated in support of this request for an export law that the provisions of the law now in force render the same virtually prohibitory as regards the exportation of spirits. It provides for a drawback of sixty cents per gallon, only leaving some five cents, which, with the additional loss of interest on the tax, say two or three cents, until the drawback can be obtained, amounts in the sum total to seven or eight cents per gallon. This being the product of only one-fourth bushel of grain, shows a margin of twenty-eight or thirty cents against the exportation of a bushel of grain when converted into spirits. The exportation of distillers' spirits would constitute an important item in commerce, tend to the revival of the shipping interest, give employment to a large number of persons, create a better market for the farmer in selling his grain at home to distillers, employ the now more than three-fifths idle capacity of existing distilleries, and be a medium of exchange by which a large portion of the coin now required for payment of foreign goods would be retained in the country.

Messrs. GOFF and WOODWARD also made remarks on the same subject.

Mr. C. H. KELLOGG, of Ohio, representing the rectifiers, said they would like to have their taxes consolidated so as to put them on a footing with distillers. There should be only two grades of stamps, one for distillers and the other for liquor-dealers, doing away with the rectifiers' stamps. They were also in favor of an export law.

The Committee of Ways and Means give notice that for the present they must suspend all further audiences upon the Internal Revenue or Tariff, and this is done to enable them to transact some important and long-deferred business. They state further, that parties desiring to be heard can be heard in writing, or better in print, with copies for every member in which shape their communications are more likely to be read.

JOHN L. HAYES, of Massachusetts, for himself and the Joint Convention of Wool Growers and Wool Manufacturers and others, appeared before the Senate Committee on Finance today and presented the address to the President and Congress and resolutions unanimously adopted by that Convention, which met in Syracuse in December last. The resolutions say that the present tariff on wool and woolens is as well adapted as any legislation which can now be devised to promote the growth and development of wool growing or wool manufacture, and the interests of consumers and the public revenue, and speak of the wisdom of the present tariff in connection with these interests. Mr. HAYES said that he had no views to offer except those deliberately presented in the address, the principal portion of which he read, in the way of an elaborate defence of the principles set forth, supported by statistics and an illustration of the existing tariff on wool and woolens, in order to show that the production of woolens had increased in eight years 150 per cent., amounting in 1868 to $175,000,000, supplying with cheap and sound clothing the great mass of the people, and adding a vast number of new fabrics; and that the prices of most of them are less than in 1860, while the wages of labor have greatly increased.

The New Steam-ship Republic.

The *Republic*, of the White Star Line, recently completed, is now on her first voyage across the Atlantic, and is expected here in a few days. This vessel was built at Belfast, Ireland, by Messrs. HARLAND & WOLFF, under the direct supervision of the owners, and is magnificently fitted up, having cost altogether $750,000. Her hull is 483 feet in length, built in five water-tight and fire-proof sections. She is a four-masted iron steam-ship of 5,000 tons burthen. Her engines are of 3,000 horse-power, and she is said to be very fast. The saloon passenger accommodation, comprising separate promenade decks, smoking-room, main saloon, (70 by 41,) staterooms, (for 150 passengers,) hot and cold baths, barber's shop, ladies' private boudoir, bar-room, &c., are placed in the midship sections, where, owing to the immense size of the vessel, there is very little perceptible motion, and the thumping of the propeller is inaudible. The fittings throughout are costly and luxurious. The main saloon is supplied with a library, writing-cases, a piano, two cheery English fire-places, and bronzes and mirrors in profusion. Fresh water is "laid on" to each state-room, whence communication is made with the steward's department by means of electric bells and indicators. The steerage accommodations are roomy and altogether superior.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The sales at the Exchange yesterday, Feb. 6, were largely attended, and all the property offered was sold at fair figures. As another feature of the day it may also be mentioned, as rather unusual, that all the auctions announced to occur, except in one instance, were carried through. The following is a review of the business transacted: MULLER, WILKINS & Co., by order of the executors of GOUVERNEUR M. WILKINS, deceased, sold seven three-story high-stoop houses and lots, (each 20 by 50 by 103.3,) located on the north side of East Twelfth-street, between First and Second avenues, numbered respectively 307, 309, 311, 315, 317, 319 and 321, at prices ranging from $10,100 to $11,000 apiece, the purchaser of the entire lot being JAMES MULRY. The same firm also sold at public auction a four-story English basement brown-stone front house and lot known as No. 35 East Thirty-third-street, between Fourth and Madison avenues, for $18,000, and a three-story high-stoop brick house and lot known as No. 320 West Fifteenth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, for $14,600. The purchaser of the first-named property was RICHARD MORTIMER and the second OSCAR ZOLLIKOFFER. WM. KENNELLY, at public auction, sold the premises known as the Columbian Hotel property, embracing a three-story and basement brick house and lot, situated on the south side of Chatham-street and extending through to the New-Bowery, numbered on the former street 187 and on the latter No. 64, size of lot, 17.7x56.3x16.11x43. The property is rented until May, 1876, at the rate of $2,000 per year. It was sold for $21,600. At a Supreme Court sale, in foreclosure, JAMES M. MILLER, under the direction of THOMAS H. LANDON, Esq., referee, disposed of a four-story English basement, brick and brown-stone front house, located on the south side of West Twenty-eighth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and known as No. 410; purchased by THOMAS STOKES for $9,100. JOSEPH MCGUIRE at a similar legal sale, under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, sold a four-story brick tenement-house and lot on the south side of Twenty-first-street, between Avenue A and First-avenue, for $8,800, the purchaser being FREDERICK W. ROSE, one of the parties in interest to the foreclosure suit. The other legal sale announced for yesterday by Mr. MCGUIRE, of a house and lot on Forty-third-street, near Third-avenue, and heretofore several times adjourned, did not take place, and in regard to it we learn that the suit involving the title to the same has been settled. The closing sale of the day was made by E. H. LUDLOW & Co., who by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, disposed of an unexpired ten years' lease, dated May 1, 1868, of the premises known as Nos. 156 and 158 East Twenty-third-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, for $2,500; rent per annum not stated. Purchased by JAMES E. SELDEN, plaintiff in the action.

Today, at the Exchange, a valuable property on the south-east corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street will be offered for sale by JOSEPH MCGUIRE; a desirable residence on Park-avenue by B. P. FAIRCHILD, and four building lots, located on the south-west corner of First-avenue and Forty-eighth-street, by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., all legal sales.

Exchange Sales, Tuesday, Feb. 6.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

3-story h. s. brick h. and l., No. 307 East 12th-st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of 2d-av., lot 20.6x103.3, house 20.6x50.1	$10,100
3-story h. s. brick h. and l., No. 309 East 12th-st., adjoining above, lot 20x103.3, house 20x50.1	10,250
3-story h. s. brick h. and l., No. 311 East 12th-st., adjoining above, same size	10,400
3-story h. s. brick h. and l., No. 315 East 12th-st., next but one adjoining above, same size	10,750
3-story high-stoop brick h. and l., No. 317 East 12th-st., adjoining above, same size	10,850
3-story high-stoop, brick h. and l., No. 319 East 12th-st., adjoining above, same size	10,950
3-story high-stoop brick h. and l., No. 321 East 12th-st., adjoining above, same size	11,000
4-story English-basement brick and brown-stone front h. and l., No. 35 East 35th-st., n. s., 143.9 e. of Madison-av., lot 18.9x98.9, house 52 ft. deep	18,000
3-story high-stoop brick h. and l., No. 320 West 15th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 8th-av., lot 25x81.3	14,600

By William Kennelly.

3-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 187 Chatham-st., s. s., 100 ft. 9 in. e. of James-st., extending through to New Bowery, and numbered in that street No. 64; lot 17.7x56.3x16.11x43	$21,600

By James M. Miller.

4-story English basement, brick and brown-stone front, h. and l., No. 410 W. 28th-st., s. s., 115 ft. w. 9th-av., lot 15x98.9, house 55 ft deep	$9,100

By Joseph McGuire.

4-story brick tenement h. and l., s. s. of E. 21st-st., 69 ft. e. of 1st-av., lot 27x69	$8,800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

L. J. CARPENTER,
REAL ESTATE,
NO. 26 3D-AV., BIBLE-HOUSE.
PROPERTY SOLD, EXCHANGED AND RENTED.
ENTIRE CHARGE TAKEN OF PROPERTY.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 49TH-ST. — SUPERB dwelling for sale, in fee; also, very near 5th-av., in 48th-st., full-sized leasehold, at a decided bargain.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE—The four-story store, No. 74 John-st., between William and Gold sts.; size, 24x90 feet; rented for $4,500 per annum, till May 1, 1873. Price asked, $50,000.

ALSO.

A large corner property near Maiden-lane—No. 92 William-st., corner Platt-st.—first-class four-story store, 32x72 feet; leased to May, 1873, for $6,500 per annum. Price asked, $70,000. Inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

P. S.—Both the above are to be sold by order of executor, to close an estate.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.,
Offer their services in all matters pertaining to buying, selling, leasing, renting and appraising real estate, also in the management of estates. Entire charge taken of houses, stores, &c. The attention of owners going abroad for a period of time is particularly called to this last branch of the business.
Refer by permission to
Messrs. BROWN BROS. & CO., WM. E. DODGE, Esq.

ALL READY.

Seven hundred choice building lots at North Yonkers Depot, on New-York and Boston Railroad, now offered for sale on easy terms; also, some cheap residences in Yonkers; also, farms in Westchester County in great variety, and well located for village sites or residences. WALKER UNDERHILL,
Main-st., Yonkers, N. Y.

IMPORTANT.
WARD & OGDEN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Are now offering for sale, at reduced valuations, 500 dwelling-houses, desirably situated, from $8,000 to $200,000 each, on accommodating terms.
BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

A RARE CHANCE.

For sale, valuable property, on a wide street, that is being rapidly taken up for business purposes. Has a large rental. Terms easy. Apply to CHAS. R. HUNTINGTON, No. 34½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS brown-stone houses in East 65th-st.; one elegant corner house on Madison-av.; first-class brown-stone house on Madison-av., finely furnished, with rich interior decorations, for sale cheap; two new brown-stone houses, replete with modern improvements, situated in East 78th-st., near Central Park. For further particulars, and houses and lots in other localities HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO.,
NO. 602 6TH-AV.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND basement high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 131 East 71st-st., west of Lexington-av., with carpets, gas-fixtures, mirrors, curtains, &c.; within five minutes' walk of the Terrace, Central Park; finest location in the City; terms to suit. Apply to FRANCIS EVERDELL, No. 452 Broadway.

OWNERS HAVING HOUSES IN FIRST-class central locations, and desiring to sell or rent to responsible parties, will find it to their advantage to place their property upon our books. We have now applications for moderate-priced houses, below the Park. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

NO. 137 WEST 53D-ST., BETWEEN 6TH and 7th avs.—Four-story brown-stone front, lot 18.9x100, together with lot in rear on 54th-st., (25x100,) inclosed as yard, for sale, $40,000; to let, $3,000; for permits, &c., apply in writing to WM. B. ROSS, No. 38 Wall-st.

LENOX HILL.—THE THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 127 East 71st-st., within five minutes' walk of the Terrace, Central Park, in good order; modern improvements; price, $25,000; terms easy. Apply on the premises, between 2 and 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES ON NORTH-east corner of Madison-av. and 53d-st.; also, two houses on south side of 56th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. All above houses are strictly first-class, and at reasonable prices. Inquire of
B. NEWTON, 539 Madison-av., corner 53d-st.

STORE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY Mercer, Greene, Wooster, Laurens, Thompson, Grand, Broome, Spring, Amity, and other desirable locations; among the list will be found several desirable corners. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED—THE FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling No. 101 East 60th-st.; size, 20x60x100 feet; is now in perfect order throughout, and will be sold very cheap and on easy terms; possession May 1, 1872. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FORTY-SIXTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—For sale, a superior-built four-story high-stoop brown-stone house; parlor floor furnished in rose-wood; the house has been recently overhauled, painted and handsomely frescoed; immediate possession. Particulars of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FIFTY-SEVENTH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., 50x100 feet, for sale low; also a Madison-av. entire front at 112th-st.; "bargains."
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK, BOULEVARD, 5TH AND MADISON AV. LOTS.—Several desirable plots of lots on the above avenues, and also on the streets adjacent, for sale by ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE FOUR-story high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 329 West 14th-st., with immediate possession. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THE FOUR-story brick house No. 4 Doyer-st., 80 feet from the Bowery and Chatham-square, an established wholesale furniture-house the past twenty years; terms easy. THOS. M. WYATT, No. 21 Park-row.

FOR SALE—NEAR 5TH-AV., ABOVE 47TH-st., a new four-story full-size brown-stone house, first class in all respects.
ARCH'D L. WILLIAMS,
No. 2½ Murray-st.

FIFTH-AV.—LARGE DWELLING NEAR St. Thomas' Church for sale, exceedingly low; one of those desirable Columbia lease-holds.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

CHEAP.—A FINE FOUR-STORY, BRICK high-stoop house, substantially built, 23x60x85, on Irving-place, near 18th-st. Look at it.
ALBERT BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house on West 48th-st., near 5th-av.; Columbia College lease. Inquire of WM. H. & C. GEDNEY, No. 143 West 40th-st.

$21,000 FOR FULLY FURNISHED three-story brown-stone house, 17 feet front, in East 31st-st.; good location.
RIKER, HESS & CO., No. 84 West 33d-st.

A FREE REGISTER, WITH PARTICULARS of 2,000 houses and building lots for sale and to let, containing City map, &c. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE HOUSE, OF EXTRA width, on Murray Hill, and near 5th-av.; four stories, high, and in perfect order. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or 35 East 17th-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN TO A PROMPT purchaser—The elegant full-size four-story brown-stone house, No. 10 East 46th-st.; possession at once.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON FORDHAM RIDGE, NEAR residence of Gustav Schwab, Esq., the place now occupied by John F. Purdy, Esq., consisting of house with about twenty rooms, good carriage-house and stable, and five acres of ground, all in good order.

The place is in good condition, would require but little money to put it in thorough order, will be sold low, and seventy per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond mortgage for a term. For further particulars apply to HUGH N. CAMP, 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON, a handsome country-seat of sixteen acres; view unsurpassed, grounds completely laid out, with cold grapery and green-houses, stable, barn, ice-house, &c.; house in complete order, with bowling alley and billiard-room. For particulars apply to C. M. GIGNOUX, No. 168 Broadway, between 11 and 12 daily.

NEWARK, N. J.—NO. 49 PLEASANT-AV., for sale, a first-class new house, replete with all the modern conveniences; within five minutes' walk of two depots; price $20,000. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 242 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE CHICAGO (INside) property for Texas lands. Apply to E. N. LARMON, No. 1,600 Indiana-av., Chicago, Ill.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CHARMING SUBURBAN COTTAGE residence, forty-two minutes from Liberty-st.; easy and comfortable access, at about stage fares; choice of depots and double-track roads; house has twelve rooms; modern design and fittings; extra large lot, with fruit, vines, garden lawns, &c.; location desirable, and improving in value; best part of Elizabeth; seventy per cent. can remain. For particulars apply to West Elizabeth (Central Railroad) depot, close by, or address OWNER, Box 233 Post-office, New-York.

Suburban Homes.

Four tracks with steel rails, when completed with cars and ferry-boats unsurpassed, much increase the value of every home on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For information as to houses, lots, farms, &c., on the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—AT ROSELLE, N. J., FORTY-five minutes from New-York and five minutes from Elizabeth, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, a very desirable brick dwelling, with good garden and fruit; plenty of shade; grounds well laid out, containing twenty-four city lots, one block from the depot, with or without carriage-house and stable. Roselle is seventy-five feet higher than Elizabeth, and very desirable as a residence. Also, for sale, three other beautiful residences. Photographs of all the dwellings can be seen at this office. A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st., New-York, or W. W. DITTS, Roselle, N. J.

FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J.—Lot 50x100, five minutes' walk from depot; price, $300; $150 cash, balance on bond and mortgage for two years, or will trade for goods. Address H., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING,
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

OFFICES
TO LET WITH ALL
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS,
NEAR THE
STOCK EXCHANGE.
Nos. 52 to 56 Broadway.
Nos. 1 to 7 Exchange-court.
Nos. 31 to 39 New-st.
Nos. 12 to 18 New-st.
No. 14 Broad-st.
Apply to the
N. Y. GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY CO.,
Nos. 52 Broadway and 5 Exchange-court.

BROADWAY, NOS. 478, 480, 482, AND No. 40 Crosby-st.—To lease, on a ground rent for twenty years, with renewals, the lots Nos. 478, 480, 482 Broadway, extending through to and including No. 40 Crosby-st., between Grand and Broome sts., or first-class stores will be erected thereon by the owners of the fee, which will be leased to first-class tenants, and arrangements made to adapt the buildings to meet the views of the lessee. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET—SPLENDID OFFICES IN THE building, No. 207 Broadway, south-west corner Fulton-st.; suitable for banking, insurance, law offices, real estate, &c. Apply at No. 160 Fulton-st., Room No. 10, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WATER-FRONT STORES AND LOTS, Delancey-st., East River, together or separate. WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO., No. 414 Water-st., or DAVID W. MCLEAN'S ship chandlery, on premises.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF offices on the fourth floor of No. 30 Broadway; should be seen to be appreciated. Apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL, No. 30 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET UNFURNISHED.

5th-av., near 14th-st., extra-size house.
5th-av., near 5th-st., full-size dwelling.
Union-square, extra size, for business purposes.
12th-st., near 5th-av., full size, for business purposes.
29th-st., near 5th-av., full-size dwelling.
30th-st., close to 5th-av., full-size dwelling.
Apply to
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

HOUSES TO LET BY A. JOURNEAY, NO. 1 PINE-ST: UNFURNISHED.

5th-av., 4-story, h. s. b. s.	$5,500 per year.
East 17th-st., 4-story, h. s. brick	3,000 per year.
West 57th-st., 4-story, h. s. b. s.	3,600 per year.
Lexington-av., 3-story, h. s. brick	1,400 per year.
Lexington-av., 3-story, h. s. b. s.	2,100 per year.
FURNISHED.	
East 59th-st., 3-story, h. s b. s.	$2,400 per year.
W. 50th-st., n'r 5th-av., 4-story, h. s. b. s.	$4,200 per yr.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE of the late Henry A. Heiser, situated on the 8th-av., between 91st and 92d sts., overlooking the Bay, rivers, and the Central Park; house in complete order, together with stables, conservatories, &c.; fine grounds and good garden, well stocked; one of the most desirable residences in the City; can be seen by permit only. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, or NICHOLAS R. CONNOR, No. 106 Broadway.

TO LET—A COMFORTABLE AND COMMOdious dwelling-house at Hamburg, Sussex County, N. J., near the junction of the New-Jersey Midland and Sussex Railroads, with stable, garden and an acre of land, and more if desired; possession on the 1st of April. For terms and further particulars, apply to HENRY L. PIERSON, Jr., No. 24 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LEASE.—A family going abroad would like to lease their house for two years from the 1st of May; the house is full width, three-stories, handsomely furnished, and conveniently situated near 5th-av. and below 14th-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY next, on the banks of the Hudson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

A.—HEAD-QUARTERS FOR FURnished and unfurnished houses to let, in first-class situations for private or boarding occupancy.
WARD & OGDEN,
BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

FIFTH-AV.—LARGE FURNISHED PRIvate house to lease; another, same neighborhood, near 5th-av., about 47th-st., medium size; also others. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE, NO. 870 Broadway, not including store; well suited for business purposes, being near Union-square. For terms apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO LET—CHARMING COUNTRY-SEAT AT Orange, N. J., delightfully located; large modern dwelling, carriage-house and three acres ground. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

NO. 9 GREAT JONES-ST.—THE LOT, with the four-story substantially-built house thereon, to lease. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WE HAVE APPLICATIONS ON OUR books for furnished and unfurnished houses. Parties wishing to sell or rent will find it advantageous to send us particulars.
SHIPMAN, ROWLAND & SLAUSON,
No. 1,205 Broadway, corner 29th-st.

WANTED—STORE ON THE WEST SIDE below Canal-st., suitable for grain business. Apply at SLADE & STAFFORD'S No. 23 Union-square.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE lots on the Grand Boulevard and on 104th-st., near 2d-av.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Abner L. Ely, deceased:

GRAND BOULEVARD.—The six lots, situate on the easterly side of Grand Boulevard, commencing on the north-east corner of 99th-st.

104TH-ST.—Ten lots, situate on the north side of 104th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 2d-av.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

EXECUTORS' SALE—PEREMPTORY.—Must be sold before March 15: On west bank of the Hudson, at West Park, opposite Hyde Park Station, (Hudson River Railroad,) an elegant estate, (of the late Calvin Adams,) consisting of nearly 500 acres, 150 acres under cultivation, the balance in valuable wood-land, with fine water-power; extended lawns running down to the river shore; an elegant brick marble-trimmed residence, known as "Malvern Hall," commanding extensive views of the river; adjoining the residences of the late Archibald Russell, Esq., John U. Brookman and Col. J. B. Dodge; an extensive variety of fruits, fine forest and ornamental shade-trees, farmer's house and all necessary out-buildings, reservoir, supplying all the buildings with purest spring water. If desired, will sell the building and the river front—about twenty-eight acres—separate. Photographs can be seen and price given, which is very low, on application to the Executors, No. 39 South-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NOAH EMERY,
ROBERT H. THAYER, } Executors.
CAMDEN C. DIKE,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1872.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF NOS. 13 AND 15 HOWARD-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York; sale by order of Wm. W. Wakeman, Jr., Executor:

HOWARD-STREET.—The valuable lots, together with the buildings thereon, Nos. 13 and 15 Howard-st., south side, between Broadway and Elm-st., being 25 feet west of Elm-st. Plot is 50x100, in the midst of first-class improvements, with possession May 1, 1872.

Maps and full particulars at 3 Pine-st., New-York.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE UNDER foreclosure, WM. EDELSTEN, Esq., Referee.

POSITIVELY,

On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

PARK-AVENUE.

The four-story and basement brown-stone high-stoop first-class house and lot west side of Park-av., 42 feet 2 inches south of 86th-st.

Dimensions, 20x50x70. For particulars inquire of the auctioneer, No. 9 Beach-st.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

BROOME-ST. PROPERTY, TO CLOSE an estate. D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 8, 1872, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the two-story attic and basement brick house and lot, No. 526 Broome-st., near Thompson-st., with right of alley thereto; lot 20x75; house 20x42; gas, water, &c. Terms liberal. Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1872 the valuable property No. 58 Varick-st., south-east corner of Laight-st., 25x100 feet. We wish to call the attention of capitalists to the above as a very desirable investment, being opposite Hudson River Railroad freight depot. Fifty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Maps and full particulars at No. 3 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE
OF
ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-TWO
CHOICE LOTS,
situate on the
BOULEVARD, BROADWAY, 10TH AND 12TH AVS.,
LAWRENCE, MANHATTAN,
136TH, 137TH, 138TH, 139TH, 54TH AND 55TH STS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.
will sell at auction
ON TUESDAY, FEB. 13,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

By order of Henry F. Spaulding and Jeremiah Devlin, Esqs., executors of Daniel Devlin, deceased:

BOULEVARD—Twenty-three lots, east side of Boulevard, between 135th and 138th sts.

BOULEVARD—Sixteen lots, west side of Boulevard, between 136th and 138th sts.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET—Four lots, north side, 100 feet west of Boulevard.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET—Sixty-one lots on 137th-st., between the Boulevard and 12th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET—Twenty-three lots, south side, between the Boulevard and 12th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH-STREET—Two lots, south side, extending through to 138th-st., 300 feet west of Boulevard.

TWELFTH-AVENUE—Ten lots, east side, between 136th and 138th sts.

TWELFTH-AVENUE—Fifteen lots on west side of 12th-av., between 137th and 138th sts., extending to bulk-head line.

TENTH-AVENUE—Eleven lots on west side of 10th-av., between 137th and 139th sts.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH STREETS—Nine lots and gores on 138th and 139th sts., 100 feet west of 10th-av.

Eleven lots, with hotel building thereon, bounded by Broadway, Boulevard, Manhattan and Lawrence sts.

FIFTY-FOURTH-STREET—Two lots, north side, 250 feet east of 7th-av.

FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET—Three lots, south side 55th-st., 475 feet east of 7th-av.

The will of the late Daniel Devlin directs that his real estate shall be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, and within five years from the date of his decease. This period will terminate this present month of February, consequently the sale will be

PEREMPTORY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

Seventy per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON 6TH-AV., 16TH-ST. AND LAURENS, (OR 5TH-AV., SOUTH; ALSO, LOTS ON 147TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

SIXTH-AVENUE—The three-story brick store and lot, situate on the north-east corner of 6th-av. and 16th-st., and known at No. 250 6th-av.

WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET—The four-story brick factory building and lot, situate on the northerly side of West 16th-st., adjoining the last-described property on the rear, and known as No. 55.

LAURENS-STREET, (or 5th-av., south)—The lot of land, together with a three-story brick building on the front and rear thereof, situate on the easterly side of Laurens st., between Spring and Prince sts., and known as No. 110.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH-STREET—Four lots, situate on the north side of 147th-st., commencing 200 feet east of 8th-av.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SEVEN HOUSES AND LOTS ON EAST 12TH-ST., by order of the executrix of GOUVERNEUR M. WILKINS, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST TWELFTH-STREET.—The seven three-story, high stoop brick houses and lots, situate on the northerly side of East 12th-st., near 2d-av., and known as Nos. 307, 309, 311, 315, 317, 319, 321 East 12th-st. Houses about 50 feet deep.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON EAST 22D AND 23D STS. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST 22D-ST.—3 lots, with the buildings thereon, situate on the north side of East 22d-st., commencing 354.8 feet east of 1st-av.

EAST 23D-ST.—1 lot, situate on the southerly side of East 23d-st., 394 feet east of 1st-av.

Maps at office of auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WOOSTER-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

WOOSTER-STREET—The plot of land, together with the four-story brick factory and other buildings thereon, situate on the easterly side of Wooster-st., between Grand and Broome sts., and known as Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Wooster-st., being 73 feet front by 100 feet in depth.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS, NOS. 12 AND 14 WEST 27TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET—The two four-story English-basement brown-stone-front houses and lots, situate on the southerly side of West 27th-st., near Broadway, and known as Nos. 12 and 14. Houses have modern improvements. Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 103D-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Henry W. Ryerson, deceased:

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD-STREET.—The two lots, situate on the north side of 103d-st., commencing 105 feet west of 4th-av.; each 25x100.11 feet.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
At Ninety (90) and Accrued Interest,
$920,000
OF THE
First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds
OF THE
Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad Company.

Bonds $1,000 each coupons, January and July, principal and interest payable in New-York. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company own the majority of the capital stock of $4,000,000 of this Company, and the completion in October last, of the branch of sixteen miles from Dresden to Zanesville, Ohio, has afforded a direct connection for the valuable local traffic of this section of the State with the system of roads controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and in addition thereto, makes a line to Cincinnati as favorable in character as any existing line.

We confidently recommend these Bonds as a good investment, being issued at the rate of only $10,000 per mile, on a completed road, or only about one-third of its cost.

E. W. CLARK & CO., PHILADELPHIA.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., NEW-YORK.

In view of the small amount per mile of the first mortgage upon the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad, and the fact that the present business of the line, without Eastern connection, has been more than sufficient to meet the interest upon its indebtedness, I regard the bonds of this Company as a perfectly safe security. J. EDGAR THOMSON.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 15 DEVONSHIRE-ST., }
BOSTON, Feb. 1, 1872. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until noon, THURSDAY, 15th February, 1872, for the sale of twenty thousand dollars of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the indenture of mortgage of Nov. 1, 1870. The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, at 12 M., on the 16th February, and the accepted bids declared.

THOS. NICKERSON,
GEO. C. LORD, } Trustees.
O. W. PEABODY,

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRteen directors of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner of 43d-st., on Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1872, from 12 to 1 P. M.
HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—LOST—100 SHARES COMMON STOCK ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 133,816 to 133,820, inclusive, 10 shares each, in name of Messrs. FOSTER & BRATHWAITE, of London; and Nos. 132,232 to 132,236, inclusive, 10 shares each, in name of GEORGE BALLEINE, of Jersey.

All parties are cautioned against negotiating same, as transfer has been stopped and application made for new certificates. BARCLAY & LIVINGSTON,
No. 26 Beaver-st.

FINANCIAL.

INTERNATIONAL RAILROAD CO
(OF TEXAS)
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND
7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS.
FORTY YEARS TO RUN.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, FREE OF TAX.
TRUSTEES:
JOHN A. STEWART, WILLIAM H. OSBORN.
Issue Limited to $16,000 Per Mile on Finished Road.

The Road is being built through the centre of the State, from the Red River to the Rio Grande, bringing the interior of the State, with its population and extensive productions, into direct communication with the railroad system of the United States, via the Cairo and Fulton Railroad.

Sixty miles of the Road, between Hearne, on the line of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, and Fulton, on the Red River, have been completed, and are now in operation, and the balance of the work is progressing rapidly.

THE STOCKHOLDERS HAVE PAID IN $2,000,000 IN CASH, WHICH HAS ALL BEEN JUDICIOUSLY EXPENDED IN CONSTRUCTION PRIOR TO OFFERING THE BONDS FOR SALE. The names of the stockholders, which include some of our best citizens, can be seen at the office of the Company.

Bonds for sale at 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY, and further information given, by

J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 41 Cedar-st.,
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
AND AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
No. 29 Broadway, New-York.

97 1-2 AND INTEREST.
NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND
FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
GUARANTEED
BY
N. Y. MIDLAND R. R. CO.

Road nearly completed. The Company assure us that TRAINS WILL BE RUNNING THE ENTIRE LENGTH of the New-Jersey section of the new Trunk Line to Canada and the West EARLY IN MARCH NEXT.

For sale or exchange for marketable securities by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, No. 25 Nassau-st.

FIRST-CLASS
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 13 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY	$76,058,601
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY	2,635,000

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE 7 AND 8 PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK, GASLIGHT, AND CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, INCLUDING OTHER SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT., FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS, AND ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

ALL TAXES PAID.
We think very highly of, and recommend to all classes of Investors,
The Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE OF ALL TAXES in Connecticut free of income tax everywhere. Interest payable January and July in New-York. Road finished and running; stock paid up larger than mortgage; mortgage positively limited to one million dollars; road already employed to its utmost capacity, and earning more than its mortgage interest and all expenses.

For sale, at 95 and interest, by

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
Send all letters to Post-office Box No. 3,087.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, to elect officers for the ensuing year, and to transact any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Sears Building, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Transfer-books will be closed after Saturday, the 24th inst. THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.
E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.
BOSTON, Feb. 2, 1872.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY—EXTENSION OF TIME.—Sealed proposals for the sale of bonds to the two sinking funds will be received until March 1, 1872. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the main line, is one hundred and twenty thousand ($120,000) dollars. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the Western Division, is thirty-two thousand ($32,000) dollars. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and plainly indicate whether the bonds offered are of the main line or of the Western Division. The bonds offered at lowest price will be purchased, and successful bidders notified without delay.

SHEPHERD KNAPP,
WM. WALTER PHELPS, } Trustees,
DEC. 1, 1871. 26 Exchange-place, New-York City.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the subscriber, appointed by the Supreme Court receiver of the estate, funds and effects of the North American Fire Insurance Company, does hereby call a general meeting of the creditors of said Company, at the office of said receiver, No. 193 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of February, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, when all accounts and demands for and against such corporation and all its open and subsisting contracts will be ascertained and adjusted, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the receiver declared. WYLLIS BLACKSTONE, Receiver.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1872.

FINANCIAL.

8 PER CENT. GOLD.
Interest Payable Quarterly,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
9 1-2 PER CENT. UPON THE INVESTMENT.
SIXTY PER CENT. MORE INCOME THAN UPON GOVERNMENT BONDS,
AND AN UNDOUBTED SECURITY.
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.
ISSUE LIMITED TO $16,300 PER MILE.

The following is a brief summary of the advantages offered to investors in the First Mortgage Bonds of the

LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE & SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY,

A road in Western Indiana, extending from Logansport to Rockville, a distance of ninety-two miles:

Two conditions are essential to a good investment—safety and profit.

The paramount consideration on the part of any one having money to invest should be the safety of the proposed investment.

The security on which these bonds are based consists of the very valuable franchises of the Company—a new and well-built railroad, of which the greater part is already in actual operation; suitable real estate in the growing cities on the line of the road, with substantial freight and passenger depots and other buildings, and a full equipment of complete passenger and freight trains.

The total amount of bonds issued is limited to $1,500,000, (being but $16,300 per mile,) constituting the first and only lien upon the entire property of the Company, and being but a small proportion of the intrinsic worth of the property mortgaged.

The location of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway is singularly fortunate for securing to it a large business. The road passes through a thickly populated and rich agricultural portion of Indiana, at present without railroad facilities, where abundant surplus products seeking Northern and Eastern markets, a large local passenger traffic, and connections with at least ten different railroads which supply both through and way freight, should amply provide for the prompt payment of interest on its bonds, and certainly insure its success.

The transportation of flour, grain, staves, lumber, and live stock, must yield a large revenue. An important business will also be done in carrying building-stone from extensive quarries opened on the line of the road. A special demand for this stone arises from the fact that it is fire-proof, and not surpassed by any in respect to beauty and durability.

To all this there is to be added the heavy coal traffic, mainly with reference to which this road was projected, that must arise from penetrating for twelve miles the celebrated Block Coal field. This business alone should provide sufficient revenue for the entire interest on the bonded debt, and its payment may thus be considered doubly secured.

The road passes centrally through five of the wealthiest counties in the State, in each case through the county seat. Statistics show that "every railroad constructed adds five times its value to the property of the country." With the growth of these communities the traffic of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway will keep pace. Thus the safety of an investment in its securities will be day by day increasing, and they must continually advance in value.

Next in importance to the safety of the investment is its remuneration to the investor.

The securities of this Road were selected by us to be offered to our friends and investors generally, after a careful examination of many different railway enterprises, upon a conviction that the bonds of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway offer at once the utmost security, and the most liberal returns consistent with such safety.

These bonds are coupon and registered; bearing interest in gold, at eight per cent. per annum, free of Government tax, payable quarterly in New-York. A sinking fund is provided for the ultimate payment of the principal.

At the present rate of Government securities, none of them pay the investor 6 per cent., and some less than 5 per cent. per annum, upon the cost of investment. The bonds of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway, at their present offering price, pay almost twice as much interest to the investors as those of the United States.

For the present we offer these bonds at 95 and accrued interest in currency, or will exchange them for United States bonds or other marketable securities at the rates of the day; reserving the right to advance the price at any time without further notice.

Further and full particulars, with pamphlets, maps, &c., furnished by us upon personal or written application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD,
State of New-York,
7 PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE
GOLD BONDS.
THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AND ISSUED FOR $20,000 PER MILE.

This road forms the shortest and most direct route from the great anthracite and semi-bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania into the central part of this State, and will run in connection with the New-York Central Road, which it crosses at Cayuga Bridge. Traversing, as it does, the finest and most populous agricultural district, generally known as the "GARDEN OF THE STATE," its local traffic will be large, but its greatest source of revenue will be from its coal business. The road is being rapidly built, and will be in active operation during this year. From our knowledge of this enterprise, and after the most thorough investigation, we most confidently recommend the Bonds as a safe investment. We offer, for the present, the Bonds at 90 and accrued interest in currency.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Saunders,
Hardenbergh
& King,
NOS. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

FEB. 1, 1872.

ALVIN SAUNDERS, (Ex-Governor Nebraska,) President State Bank, Nebraska.
JOHN A. HARDENBERGH.
RICHARD W. KING, Member of New-York Stock Exchange.

WE HAVE FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP under above style, for the purpose of transacting a
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
LOANS NEGOTIATED and ADVANCES MADE.
GOVERNMENT, STATE, CITY, COUNTY, and RAILROAD BONDS, STOCKS, and GOLD, bought and sold on commission.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to Sight Drafts.
COLLECTIONS MADE IN ANY PART OF THE UNITED STATES OR CANADA.

INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A majority of the stockholders having signed the agreement of the 4th January inst., the undersigned have assumed the trust conferred upon them. They now give notice that the privilege of signing the agreement referred to for the reorganization of the Company and the protection of the interests of the parties thereto, will terminate in thirty days from the date hereof.

Lists may be found and further information obtained at the offices of either of the Trustees.

JOHN S. KENNEDY,
No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.
JOSEPH S. FAY,
No. 13 Exchange-st., Boston.
JOSEPH C. BUTLER, Cincinnati, Ohio.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF ROADS AND REVENUES, GLYNN COUNTY, Georgia. }
BRUNSWICK, Ga., Feb. 1, 1872. }

IT HAVING RECENTLY COME TO the knowledge of this Board that J. F. ROWE, late Ordinary of this County, and D. G. RISLEY, Treasurer, have executed and issued bonds to a large amount not authorized by the Legislature of Georgia, all persons are cautioned against purchasing same, or any bonds purporting to be Glynn County bonds, unless such bonds may be approved or indorsed by this Board. H. A. KENRICK,
Clerk Commissioners Roads and Revenues, Glynn County, Georgia.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED.
SOUTHERN RAILROAD AND CITY BONDS.
We make of these securities a SPECIALTY, and parties desiring to sell would do well to obtain our quotations before disposing of them.
ARENTS & YOUNG,
NO. 9 NEW-ST.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

INSURANCE.

FARRAGUT
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Office, NO. 346 BROADWAY.
BRANCH OFFICE, 61 LIBERTY-ST.
Cash Capital - - - $200,000

THIS COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO ISSUE Policies, and solicits from the public (especially friends and customers of the late FULTON) a share of their business.

DIRECTORS.

CHAS. L. ANTHONY,
PHILO C. CALHOUN,
N. D. MORGAN,
EDWARDS W. FISKE,
ECKFORD WEBB,
CHARLES A. DENNY,
WM. WATSON, JR.,
MARCUS F. HODGES,
JOHN M. FURMAN,
JAMES M. DUNBAR,
GEORGE H. JONES,
E. E. EAMES,
WM. H. BEERS,
WM. MULLIGAN,
SEYMOUR L. HUSTED,
JAMES L. BOGERT,
WM. H. STEWART,
WM. A. COBB,
WM. F. SHIRLEY,
A. H. GODWIN,
S. S. FISHER,
J. E. GOLL.

JOHN M. FURMAN, President
WM. A. COBB, Vice-President.
JOHN E. LEFFINGWELL, Secretary.
SAMUEL DARBEE, Assistant Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.
CORNER 55TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.

Total assets Jan. 1, 1872	$1,069,650 68
Amount due depositors Jan. 1, 1872	1,029,572 66
Interest credited depositors, Jan. 1, 1872	24.213 40
Surplus on Jan. 1, 1872	15,864 62
	$1,069,650 68

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid on all deposits from the first of each and every month.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHARLES SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $10,512,396 10.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1872. }

66th DIVIDEND.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand. AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.
EXECUTIVE OFFICE, NO. 31 NASSAU-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1872. }

The Coupons and registered interest due Feb. 15, 1872, on the First Mortgage Eight per Cent. (8 p. c.) Gold Bonds, (E. D.,) and the Eight per Cent. (8 p. c.) Gold First Mortgage Sinking Fund Land Grant Bonds (W. D.) of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New-York, upon presentation and demand, on and after that date, Free of Tax. FRANCIS A. COFFIN,
Assistant Treasurer,
St. J. & D. C. R. R. Co.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
THE GEBHARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 141 BROADWAY, Jan. 25, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on the 1st day of February.

Also, a SCRIP DIVIDEND of FIFTY PER CENT. TO THE HOLDERS OF PARTICIPATING POLICIES for the year ending Feb. 1, certificates for which will be issued on and after the 15th day of March next.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, due Feb. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst. and reopen Feb. 1.
HENRY R. LOW, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1872.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, OF NEW-YORK, }
No. 7 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1872. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 12th of February next. The transfer-book will be closed from 1st to 12th proximo, both days inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT AND HEAT COMPANY, NO. 211 MERCER-ST., }
Feb. 6, 1872. }

IMPORTANT TO GAS COMPANIES
AND
THE PUBLIC.
A PRACTICAL SOLUTION OF THE GAS QUESTION.

The immediate and urgent attention of the citizens of New-York is respectively invited to a proposition to supply consumers with a cheaper and better gas-light than they have ever before had in this City.

It is proposed to adopt what is called the
DISTRICT SYSTEM.

This system consists in uniting all the gas companies in a certain district in the establishment of a single manufacture, which is to be so located as not to become a nuisance.

For example, take the City of New-York as a district, and locate the gas-works on the Harlem River at a point where the land is valueless for dwellings. Build gas-works of sufficient magnitude to supply the entire City with gas. *Dispense with the manufacture of gas at all other places in the City, thus removing a great public nuisance*, each gas company retaining its respective district, and gas-holders to distribute gas to consumers precisely as they now do.

The single manufacture to deliver the gas into the holders of the respective companies at a stated price, and a gas of uniform standard illuminating power. The New-York Gas-light and Heat Company will build the works, manufacture the gas by its new process, and deliver it into the holders of the respective companies twenty-five per cent. less than it now costs the different companies to manufacture their gas, on the conditions that the gas companies adopt a uniform price for the gas, and make the same reduction to consumers as is made to them.

Taking into account the superior quality of the gas by the new process, and the reduction in price, this will reduce the cost of gas to consumers at a rate that will enable them to use it freely for both *lighting* and *heating purposes*.

This of course will create a demand for a greater supply of gas, and the companies can then clear the ground now occupied by the retort houses, purifying houses and coal sheds, and erect thereon additional gas holders, which will not be a nuisance to any neighborhood. The new works will necessarily be large, and it is proposed to make them an ornament to the City, while *the new system of manufacturing gas will be entirely unobjectionable*. An estimate of the entire cost for introducing the *new system* is now being made, and as there can be no valid objections to this plan of supplying gas to consumers, and more especially as it will be a great public blessing. The New-York Gas Light and Heat Company has taken the preliminary measures to carry the project into immediate operation.

ALL ARE INVITED TO SEE
THE NEW LIGHT.

All interested in securing a good and cheap light for New-York City, are invited to visit the
GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL,
Which is now lighted with the new gas, and where heating with gas may also be seen.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Of the New-York Gas Light and Heat Company.

IT WILL PAY TO USE FRANK MILLER'S LEATHER PRESERVATIVE and WATER-PROOF OIL BLACKING. Ask your shoe dealer for it. FRANK MILLER & SONS, Nos. 18-20 Cedar-st., New-York.

PERSONAL.

MR. HORACE HAWES WILL PLEASE send his address to Mr. BECK, No. 720 East 11th-st., between Avenue C and D. R. HULTZE.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—ON FRIDAY LAST, bank-book No. 7,225 North River Savings Bank. Please return to the Bank.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. CLARA A. ALMA DE PARIS. (Clara Antonio, late of San Francisco,) Business and Medical Clairvoyant, is about leaving for Europe shortly. 1,320 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE	DAURE	Saturday, Feb. 10
ST. LAURENT	LEMAIRE	Saturday, Feb. 24
WASHINGTON	ROUSSAN	Saturday, Mar. 9
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	Saturday, Mar. 23

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin............$125 | Second cabin............$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

CHINA	Wednesday, Feb. 7, '72
ABYSSINIA	Wednesday, Feb. 14, '72
RUSSIA	Wednesday, Feb. 21, '72
ALGERIA	Wednesday, Feb. 28, '72
CALABRIA	Wednesday, Mar. 6, '72

and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY

FROM BOSTON.

PARTHIA	Saturday, Feb. 10, '72
BATAVIA	Saturday, Feb. 17, '72
SAMARIA	Saturday, Feb. 24, '72
SIBERIA	Saturday, Mar. 2, '72
HECLA	Saturday, Mar. 9, '72

and every following SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage............$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CHINA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 9 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY	Feb. 7, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN	Feb. 14, at 10½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE	Feb. 21, at 2½ P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN	Feb. 28, at ——
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN	Mar. 6, at ——
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH	Mar. 13, at ——

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC	Feb. 17, 12½ P. M.
ATLANTIC	Feb. 24, 6 A. M.
BALTIC	March 2, 11 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday, Feb. 10, 7 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday, Feb. 17, 12 M.
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, Feb. 24, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, Mar. 2, 11 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
——, ——.	ASSYRIA,	Wednesday, Feb. 7.
Saturday, Jan. 20,	EUROPA,	Saturday, Feb. 10.
Saturday, Jan. 27,	INDIA,	Saturday, Feb. 17.
Saturday, Feb. 10,	ANGLIA,	Saturday, Mar. 2.

And an extra steamer of the line every WEDNESDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
From Pier No. 47 North River.

ENGLAND, ANDREWS, Saturday, Feb. 10, at 7 A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE, Saturday, Feb. 17, at 10 A. M.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, Feb. 24, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN, Saturday, March 2, at 9 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Feb. 15.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jam., connecting at Panama with steamer COLORADO, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan; and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Feb. 13.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, March 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

ERIE, Capt. WIER	Feb. 21
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM	March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. V. SLOCUM	April 23

These splendid steamers sails on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (via Nassau,) Feb. 8.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. M. ADAMS, Feb. 15.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau,) Feb. 22.

For freight or passage apply to

A. WADIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman	Monday, Feb. 12
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,)	Wed., Feb. 21
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken	Saturday, March 2
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,)	Wed., Mar. 13

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAN DOMINGO LINE FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA AND SAN DOMINGO CITY.—The United States Mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS,
AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS

RAPIDAN, Capt. WHITEHURST, THURSDAY, Feb. 8, from Pier No. 39 North River, at 3 P. M.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 187 West-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, Feb. 10, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Feb. 10, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 13, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 8 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE women, positions, one as cook, the other as waitress, in a private family; are willing to go together or separately; they refer to their present employer, at whose house they can be seen. Call at No. 57 West 33th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress or chamber-maid and seamstress; excellent nurse for young or growing children; excellent seamstress; cut, fit, operate, dress-make, &c.; country or City; best references. Call at No. 355 4th-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' OR CHAMBER-maid and laundress' situation, by a Protestant young woman; country or City; superior laundress, French fluting, box plaiting, polishing, and all kinds of ladies' and gents' fine work; best City reference. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A LADY, INTELLIGENT and refined, middle aged, a good economist and capable, a situation as house-keeper or companion to an elderly or invalid lady in City or country; best references. Address A. B., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROughly experienced housekeeper in a hotel; unexceptionable references from former employers. Address Box No. 93 Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, engagements by day, week or month; cuts, fits, and is an expert operator; excellent City references. Call or address for two days No. 159 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, washing to do at home, or would go out by the day; understands fluting; linens done in superior style; excellent references. Call or address No. 210 West 27th-st., second floor, back room, No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as good cook; is a good baker of bread and biscuits; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing, if required; City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 573 3d-av., near 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress; understands thoroughly the care of silver and getting up salads, &c.; best of City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; also boning and larding; first-class City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as cook; competent to do all kinds of cooking; an excellent baker; will assist with coarse washing; City or country; unexceptionable references. Call at No. 244 West 29th-st., candy-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; would be willing to make herself useful in any way; has some knowledge of hair-dressing. Can be seen at No. 11 West 38th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, very respectable, a first-class cook's situation; meats, game, soups, of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, side-dishes; excellent baker, &c.; good testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c., perfectly, (is capable of filling a man's place;) has the best City references. Apply at No. 645 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A situation as seamstress, and to assist in chamber-work, or with growing children; best City references. Call for two days at No. 367 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.; ring third bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlish Protestant woman as first-class cook; best of City reference; can be seen until engaged. Call at No. 329 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Scotch girl as chamber-maid and to do fine washing and ironing. Apply at No. 306 East 24th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELlent seamstress; cuts, fits and is an expert operator; will assist in light chamber-work. Call or address No. 33 West 20th-st., at present employer's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD old-fashioned family cook; first-class cook in the good old style. To be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, a situation to do general house-work or chamber-work, and waiting in a private family. Call at No. 391 8th-av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE ELDERLY, Protestant woman wishes a situation as cook; is a good baker; very trustworthy, and can give best City reference. Apply at No. 37 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, a situation in a private family; best City reference. Can be seen two days at No. 367 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.; ring third bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced cook; would assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference. Apply at No. 216 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as plain cook, washer and ironer; best City reference. Call at 340 West 25th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SWEDISH COOK A SITuation; has good references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class family cook; has excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; good references. Call at No. 203 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent Scotch girl as cook and to assist in washing. Apply at No. 306 East 24th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook; would have no objection to some of the washing and ironing, if required, in a private family; good baker; can give best City reference. Call at No. 236 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of cooking, meats and game; all kinds of jellies, creams and cake; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 221 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; can bone and lard; is a good baker; understands her business in all its branches; has the best City reference. Call at No. 151 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, washing to do at home, or would go out by the day; linens done in superior style; reliable and trustworthy. Call or address Mrs. SMITH, No. 561 1st-av., between 32d and 33d sts., third floor.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook; baking and pastry; all kinds of desserts; good City references. No. 455 West 42d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation in private family as seamstress; would be willing to assist with chamber-work or with fine washing, if required. Call at No. 222 West 43d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 229 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; best City references. Call at No. 320 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable middle-aged woman as a working housekeeper, who has lived in a widower's family for the last seven years. Can be seen for two days at No. 341 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation to do house-work; is a good cook, washer and ironer, and can do dairy-work if required; good reference. Inquire at No. 383 East 31st-st., corner of 1st-av.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, ACCOMplished, musical and experienced in household matters, desires a situation in a family where her services will be appreciated. Address P. E., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position to take charge of a gentleman's house; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address Mrs. H., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

MALES.

WANTED—GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a married man, wife and one child; understands green-house, cold and forcing graperies, the cultivation of fruits, flowers and vegetables, and the laying out of new grounds; can be well recommended from present employer. Address GARDENER, Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a thoroughly competent man; perfectly understands the management of green-houses, graperies, and gardening in all its branches; eight years' testimonial from present employer. Call or address M. C., No. 876 Broadway, Seed-store.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for his coachman, who is a first-class, trustworthy, honest, sober and industrious young man; understands his business thoroughly. Address R., No. 54½ West 32d-st., Up-town Advertisement Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, reliable colored young man, as waiter in a private family; two years' excellent reference from last employer; will work for his board and clothes. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 131 Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class Englishman; understands care of horses and carriages thoroughly; good, careful City driver; sober and obliging; best City reference. Address C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man; understands green-houses, graperies, vegetables and the laying out of grounds; has first-class references. Address D. W., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom by a Protestant single man, who thoroughly understands his business and all its branches; has driven in this City four Winters; City reference. Address J. J., No. 137 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man who thoroughly understands his business and is well acquainted with the City. Address T. C. S., Box No. 200 *Times* Office for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlishman as gardener; is married, with a small family; is competent to manage a gentleman's place with or without glass; has good references. Address for three days G. K., No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man capable of taking care of a gentleman's place, green-houses, hot and cold graperies, fruits, flowers and vegetable gardening, &c. Address M. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his duties in every respect; one year's excellent reference from last employer. Call, or address P. G., No. 476 3d-av., between 32d and 33d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable man, (Protestant,) as waiter in a first-class private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is reliable and well recommended. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man; has a thorough knowledge of his business; green-houses and graperies; all kinds of plants; good fruit-grower; reference from last employer. M. G., care of Bliss' seed-store, 23 Park-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHman who thoroughly understands his business; refers to his present employer, who he has lived with over twelve years. Call or address No. 7 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man; no objections to the country; best City references. Address J. F., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

A FIRST-CLASS FARMER IS IN want of a good situation; wife an excellent dairy woman; no incumbrance. Address J. M. D., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ACcomplished valet or waiter, speaking French and Spanish; just arrived; satisfactory recommendations. Address K., Post-office Box No. 4,443.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable young married Belgian man; no children; is willing and obliging; good City references. Address A. N., Box 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Dutchman, a situation in the cigar business as packer; thirteen years' experience and six years' traveler. Address D. D., 13 Market-st., New-York.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A COLORED man and his wife, either in the City or a short distance in the country. Call or address for two days No. 124 West 33d st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, LAW copying to do in the evenings at home; writes a very nice hand. Address T. K., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young man as janitor or watchman; can give the best of City references. Address for two days, W. F., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT FIFTY well-educated, intelligent lads, twelve to fifteen years of age, to act as cash boys, who, when competent, will be advanced to more prominent positions. Apply, with references, at Manager's desk, not later than 8½ in the morning, BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. PELTON & CO. (FORMERLY WITH Bedell, 4th-av.) have taken the spacious store No. 645 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts., and are in want of a number of servants for excellent situations.

WANTED—A COLORED MAN AS WAITER in a private family; good references required. Apply for two days at No. 31 East 38th-st., between 10 and 1 o'clock.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—Male or female agents—horse and outfit furnished. Business new, circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

OFFICE BOY WANTED—SALARY $3 per week. Address B. G., *Herald* Office, in handwriting of applicant, with references.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the EXTENSION OF LAFAYETTE-PLACE, southerly from Great Jones-street to Bleecker-street, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified according to law, to Walter Roche, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1872. Second—That the abstract of our said estimate and assessment, together with the maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report herein have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 4th day of April, 1872. Third—That the area embraced by the assessment aforesaid is as follows: All those lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in said City, bounded by, included and contained within the limits hereinafter described, to-wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Howard-street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and running thence northerly, and on a line running parallel to Broadway, and distant one hundred feet westerly therefrom, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Broome-street; thence westerly on a line running parallel to Broome-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Mercer-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Mercer-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Houston-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Houston-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Wooster-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Wooster-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Fourth-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Fourth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of South Fifth-avenue, formerly Laurens-street; thence north-westerly, on a line running parallel to said South Fifth-avenue, to the southerly side of Waverley-place; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Fifth-avenue, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet northerly from the northerly side of Seventeenth-street; thence easterly, on a line running parallel to Seventeenth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet easterly from the easterly side of Third-avenue; thence southerly, and parallel to Third-avenue, to the southerly side of Fifth-street; thence south-easterly, on a line running parallel to the Bowery, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southern side of Canal-street; thence westerly, parallel to Canal-street, to the centre line of Baxter-street; thence northerly, along Baxter-street, to the southerly side of Canal-street; thence north-westerly, on a line parallel to New Canal-street, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Elm-street; thence northerly, on a line parallel to Elm-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Howard-street; thence westerly, on a line parallel to Howard-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and thence northerly, parallel to Broadway, to the point or place of beginning. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the Chambers thereof, in the new Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of April, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 25, 1872.

WALTER ROCHE,
GRATZ NATHAN,
WILLIAM STUART,
Commissioners.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to chapter 9 of the laws of 1872, that an adjourned meeting of the Board of Apportionment and Audit for the City and County of New-York will be held at the Controller's Office, in the new Courthouse, at 3 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, 1872.—Dated New-York, Feb. 6, 1872.

RICHARD A. STORRS,
Clerk to Board of Apportionment and Audit.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 51ST-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones; best varieties; cheapest in the City; send for designs.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FRESH ARRIVAL.—RECEIVED YESterday from Western New-York, three pairs of gentlemen's first-class carriage horses and eight stylish single roadsters, the handsomest and best lot of horses in market.

J. O. TAYLOR, 145 EAST 24TH-ST.

FRENCH CARRIAGE FOR SALE—Built by Bender, of Paris, on double springs; perfectly fresh; for sale low. Apply at private stable No. 5 East 28th-st.

DOCTOR WAGONS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Two second-hand doctor's wagons, in perfect condition. Can be seen at No. 85 Crosby-st., between Spring and Prince sts., in the rear.

A. ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, TOP AND no-top buggies, new and second-hand; cheapest in City. Call and see. DAY & SON, No. 148 Eldridge-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE MELVILLE HOUSE, NO. 37 WEST 28th-st., near Broadway, two doors west of St. James' Theatre, and in the immediate vicinity of the Gilsey, Sturtevant and Coleman Houses, will shortly open with handsomely-furnished apartments for gentlemen, together with a first-class restaurant.

LIONI & WRIGHT, Proprietors.

NO. 27 WEST 16TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., handsomely furnished front rooms to let with first-class board on second and third floors, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or parties of single gentlemen; references required.

NO. 308 EAST 13TH-ST., SECOND door from 2d-av., first-class board, well-furnished rooms, with all modern improvements, with or without board; four-story brown-stone house; desirable location; terms moderate.

NO. 23 CLINTON-PLACE—SECOND floor front room, elegantly and newly furnished; also, front basement, with full board; very desirable; references required.

NICELY-FURNISHED FLOOR TO gentleman and wife or family, with or without board; family private; location first-class; owning house. No. 107 West 42d-st.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL—EUROPEAN plan, No. 648 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. Good single rooms, $1 per day. GEO. S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

NO. 10 EAST 49TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY furnished suite; private table, if required. Also, rooms freshly furnished for one or two gentlemen, or a married couple, with board.

$5 PER WEEK AND UPWARD FOR single rooms, with good board; lodgings, single rooms, 40 cents up; transient board from $1 25. Dupont House, No. 156 Hudson-st. Watchman all night.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let to gentlemen only, without board, large handsome front alcove room for two, $12; one for $7. No. 149 West 46th-st.

NO. 106 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR Broadway—First and second floors, English basement house, handsomely furnished; either floor eminently suited for physician or dentist.

NO. 38 EAST 19TH-ST.—TWO LARGE rooms, finely furnished, including piano, on second floor; also room on fourth floor, with board; table boarders wanted.

NO. 15 CHARLES-ST., BETWEEN Waverley-place and Greenwich-av.—$6 per week for board; pleasant rooms and comfortable accommodations, for gentlemen only.

NO. 33 WEST 33D-ST., THIRD-STORY front room to rent, with board; also back parlor, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; references required.

A FAMILY OCCUPYING THEIR OWN handsome house, will let the best rooms, with bath-room; every moderate convenience, and superior private or family table. Address F., No. 201 2d-av.

ST. JULIEN HOTEL, NOS. 4 AND 6 Washington-place, one door from Broadway.—New improvements; best accommodations; rooms, en suite and single, from $4 to $30 per week.

NO. 211 EAST 18TH-ST.—TO GENTLEmen without board handsomely furnished rooms, on first and parlor floors, arranged for bed-rooms or parlors; references required.

NO. 46 WEST WASHINGTON-PLACE, west of 6th-av.—Second floor front room, closets, hot and cold water, to let, with board to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

NO. 36 WEST 24TH-ST.—A PLEASANT front room, with hot and cold water, large closets and bath-room attached; terms moderate.

ONE FRONT ROOM, FACING SOUTH, suitable for one or two gentlemen, to let, with board, in a small family; references. 21 West 30th-st.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH-ST.—Two elegantly-furnished sunny rooms on second floor; also, two rooms on fourth floor, with board.

NO. 128 EAST 16TH-ST., NEAR Irving-place—Large room and bedroom; also hall bedrooms to let, with board; references required.

NO. 152 WEST 33D-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV. —Gentlemen and ladies can get good board, gas, hot and cold water in the rooms; terms moderate.

NO. 36 EAST 22D-ST.—ROOMS WITH board, also day board; location first-class and desirable.

NO. 36 EAST 32D-ST.—A LARGE, PLEASant room, handsomely furnished, to let, with board, to two gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 246 WEST 24TH-ST.—HALL rooms for gentlemen, with board; terms moderate; reference required.

NO. 227 EAST 11TH-ST., NEAR 2D-av., a large front room and bedroom to let, with board; southern exposure. References exchanged.

A NICE FURNISHED ROOM, FOR A gentleman; first-class house and location; rent $2 per week. No. 216 East 10th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO gentlemen, without board, in the first-class house, No. 34 West 25th-st., near Madison-square.

NO. 15 EAST 9TH-ST.—A LARGE AND small furnished room to rent at a very low price.

BOARD WANTED.

A PARTY OF THREE YOUNG GENtlemen desire two pleasant, furnished rooms, large bedroom and sitting-room, without board, in a private family; references. Address, stating price, which must be moderate, J. L. W., Box No. 4,995 Post-office.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871. Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.

10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.

3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)

4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.

5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c. —Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of CLOSSON & HAYS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JAMES T. CLOSSON,
JACOB HAYS.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York; that the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is CLOSSON & HAYS; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the buying and selling of Gold, Stocks, Bonds, and other securities, as Brokers, upon commission, and the transaction of such other business as is usually done by stock brokers in the City of New-York; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in such partnership are as follows: JAMES T. CLOSSON, who resides at Plainfield in the County of Union, and State of New-Jersey; EDWARD ST. JOHN HAYS, who resides in the City, County, and State of New-York; and JACOB HAYS, who resides in the City, County, and State of New-York; that the said JAMES T. CLOSSON and the said EDWARD ST. JOHN HAYS are the general partners, and the said JACOB HAYS is the special partner; that the amount of capital which the said JACOB HAYS, the said special partner, has contributed to the common stock of said partnership is the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000;) that the period at which such partnership is to commence is the second day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and the period at which such partnership is to terminate is the second day of January, which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

JAMES T. CLOSSON,
EDWARD ST. JOHN HAYS,
General Partners.
JACOB HAYS, Special Partner.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—A MEMBER OF the New-York Stock Exchange and New-York Gold Exchange wants a partner, with capital, for the transaction of a general commission business in stocks and gold. Address A. T. K., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LAST SEASON OF THE PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Feb. 7, second subscription night, first time this season of Mozart's masterwork, THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO. (Figaro's Hochzeit)

Mme. PAREPA-ROSA as SUSANNA.

Miss CLARA DORIA, Mrs. SEGUIN, Mrs. COOK, Messrs. CAMPBELL, COOK, SEGUIN, WHIFFIN and HALL.

Conductor............MR. CARL ROSA

THURSDAY, at the Brooklyn Academy, FIGARO.

FRIDAY, third subscription night, MARITANA.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, first Grand Matinee, BOHEMIAN GIRL, with a star cast, including

Mme. PAREPA-ROSA as............ARLINE

Mrs. SEGUIN as............THE GYPSY QUEEN

SATURDAY EVENING, second extra night, first performance in New-York of Cherubini's masterwork, THE WATER CARRIER. (Der Wassertraeger.)

In active preparation, Herold's ZAMPA, for the operatic debut of the famous baritone, Mr. CHARLES SANTLEY.

Seats at the Academy, and at Nos. 701, 751 and 114 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, at 8 o'clock.
THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.
MME. PAREPA-ROSA AS SUSANNA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
CURTAIN RISES AT 7¾ PRECISELY.
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE BLACK CROOK.
HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING.
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY.
EVERY SCENE APPLAUDED TO THE VERY ECHO.
BLACK CROOK MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 2.

PROF. MULDER-FABBRI'S OPERA.

STADT THEATRE, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7,
THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR,
(DIE LUSTIGEN WEIBER.)
REAPPEARANCE OF MISS CLARA PEARL.

FRIDAY, Feb. 9, DER TANNHAUSER.

THE GREAT QUESTION,

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.
DR. McCOSH,
OF PRINCETON,
WILL LECTURE ON CIVIL SERVICE,
AT ASSOCIATION HALL,
FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 9.

Tickets, 50 cents, for sale at the Hall.

ASSOCIATION HALL,

23d-st., corner 4th-av.
MRS. JARLEY'S WAX-WORKS.

"The true and only Mrs. Jarley." The perfection of fun WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, $1; reserved seats, $1 50. For sale at W. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 39 Union-square, and at J. N. Pattison & Co.'s, Association Building.

STEINWAY HALL.—LECTURE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 7,
THE GOOD IN JAMES FISK, JR.,
By C. G. ROSENBERG.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents more. Tickets at No. 114 Broadway, the principal hotels, and at Steinway Hall.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

Gentlemen can join a glee club or an amateur orchestra now forming. Particulars by H. SCHROEDER, Director.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

BY MUTUAL CONSENT HENRY L. WILSON withdrew from our firm on the 1st February, 1872.

F. TALBOT & CO.

FEB. 5, 1872.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE UPON CREDITORS' PETITION.—Involuntary bankruptcy.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK, against whom a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy was filed on the —— day of ——, A. D. 187–.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—Upon reading and filing proofs sustaining the allegations of the petition in the matter aforesaid, and it appearing that the corporation above-named has been dissolved, it is ordered that the said debtor do appear before this Court, as a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at New-York City, in the County of New-York, in said district, on the 17th day of February, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted; and, it is further ordered, that a copy of said petition, together with a copy of this order, be served on said debtor, by publishing this order once in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser* and once in the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, at least five days previous to the day herein required for its appearance.

Witness, Hon. Samuel Blatchford, Judge of the said District Court, and the seal thereof, at the City of New-York, in said district, on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1872.

[Seal of the Court.] GEO. F. BETTS,
Clerk of District Court for said District.

A true copy of the original on file.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 2d day of February, A. D. 1872, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES C. KING, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, United States of America, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M. GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, THAT ALL creditors of MARSHALL O. DELL, of the City of New-York, an insolvent debtor, be required to show cause, if any they have, before me, one of the Justices of the Superior Court of said City and County, on the 22d day of March next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Chamber of said Court, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the statute for the discharge of an insolvent from his debts. Notice of which is to be published once in each week, for ten weeks successively, in the State paper, and in the newspaper printed in the City of New-York, entitled *The New-York Daily Times*. And I hereby direct that notice of this order be served either in person or by letter, on each of the creditors of the said Marshall O. Dell, insolvent, residing in the United States, and whose place of residence is known to the said Marshall O. Dell, insolvent. And the service of the notice of this order shall be made on each of the said creditors in person or by letter, addressed to him by mail at his known and usual place of residence. If such service shall be personal, then it shall be at least twenty days, and if by mail, then forty days, before the said 22d day of March next, at 11 o'clock.—Dated the 26th day of December, 1871. JOHN H. McCUNN, Justice.

d27-law8wW

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the undersigned has been duly appointed by the Supreme Court of this State sole receiver of the NEW AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. All persons indebted to said Corporation are required to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the undersigned, as such receiver, at his office, No. 173 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of March, 1872, and to pay the same. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said Corporation are required to deliver the same to the undersigned, as such receiver, on or before the 4th day of March, 1872. All creditors of said Corporation are required to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the undersigned, as such receiver, on or before the 4th day of March, 1872. All persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said Corporation are required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, as such receiver, at his said office, on the 4th day of March, 1872.—Dated New-York, Aug. 19, 1871.

BERNARD CASSERLY, Receiver.

E. R. MEADE, Attorney for Receiver, No. 63 Wall-street, New-York City. d20-law10wW

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM FLEMING SMITH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William Fleming Smith, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of February, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, Nos. 12 and 14 John-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for a hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.—Dated at New-York, on the 30th day of January, 1872.

ja31-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR the discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.—JOSEPH LOEWENBERG, of the City of New-York.—Notice first published on the 20th day of December, A. D., 1871.—Creditors to appear before Hon. John H. McCunn, one of the Justices of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at the Court-house in the City and County of New-York, on the 7th day of March next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.—New-York, Dec. 18, 1871.

VAN SLYCK & WARDELL,
d20-law10wW* Attorneys for Insolvent.

NO. 3,229.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD S. HALL, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edward S. Hall, of the City, County, and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, Jan. 23, 1872.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
ja24-law3wW No. 40 Wall-st., New-York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—HANNAH SOLOMON, plaintiff, against DAVID SOLOMON, defendant.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new County Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 37 and 39 Nassau-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 11, 1872.

CLARENCE A. HENRIQUES,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Nos. 37 and 39 Nassau-st.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 12th day of January, 1872.

CLARENCE A. HENRIQUES,
ja31-law6wW Plaintiff's Attorney.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

TO-NIGHT,
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF JOHN GARTH.
TO-MORROW, LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF JOHN GARTH.
FRIDAY, LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF JOHN GARTH.
SATURDAY, LAST NIGHT OF JOHN GARTH.

Mr. Lester Wallack's celebrated drama of THE VETERAN, after long and elaborate preparation, will be produced on MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 12, with ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, NEW AND APPROPRIATE MUSIC AND DANCES, THE MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES EVER EXHIBITED ON THIS STAGE, AND A CAST of UNUSUAL STRENGTH and COMPLETENESS.

SEATS SECURED TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM and Mr. J. H. STODDART.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—COMEDY.

At Robinson's Hall, lately Allemania Hall, No. 18 East 16th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 8,
First appearance of Mlle. ANNA CAVE,
The celebrated French Comedienne, in
FAIS CE QUE DOIS,
The new patriotic epic poem, by F. COPPEE,
L'ARTICLE 214, Comedy by ED. ABOUT,
and the amusing Vaudeville, LISEZ BALZA.

Tickets at Schirmer's and at Rullman's, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.

28TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.
LAST WEEK OF MONALDI.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 P. M.
MONDAY, Feb. 12, NEW SOCIETY PLAY ENTITLED MARRIAGE.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

R. W. BUTLER............Manager
GRAND MEDLEY ENTERTAINMENT,
75 STAR ARTISTS APPEAR NIGHTLY.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

DAN BRYANT'S, 23D-ST.

CROWDED NIGHTLY
with fashionable and delighted AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

LAUGHING GAS.

Dr. COLTON will give the SIXTH LECTURE and EXHIBITION, at the COOPER INSTITUTE, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 8, Admitting, on this occasion, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Fifteen ladies will inhale the gas. Admission, 10 cents, to cover expenses. Doors open at 2; commence at 3 o'clock.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

Private soirée THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock, at the Conservatory Hall, No. 211 4th-av.

MR. GEO. VANDENHOFF'S READING. —Appointments for this month are as follows: Scranton, 5th; Binghamton, 6th; Elmira, 7th; Wellsboro, 8th; Troy, Penn., 9th; White Plains, N. Y., 12th; Glen's Falls, 14th; Saratoga Springs, 15th; New-York, (Christian Association,) 16th. Lecture associations and others, address GEO. VANDENHOFF, New-York Hotel.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS and floor tiling. FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97 and 105 East Houston-st.

LOAN OFFICES.

AMERICAN OFFICE—735—$75,000—Highest prices paid for diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver-ware, camel's hair shawls, silks, laces, furs, valuables, &c.; also liberal cash advances. J. H. BARRINGER, No. 735 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

NO. 913 BROADWAY, NEAR 21ST-ST., upstairs, money advanced on diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver, laces, shawls, silks, &c.; same bought. Office hours from 9 to 5. A. C. HERTZ.

AT NO. 77 BLEECKER-ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY, UPSTAIRS.
HIGHEST CASH ADVANCES

On diamonds, watches, jewelry, pianos, &c. Same purchased. Pawnbrokers' tickets bought.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. R. MELVILLE'S coral and jewelry store, cash advanced on diamonds, jewelry, watches, laces and shawls. Desk in rear of store, No. 1,191 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

AT HYMAN'S, NO. 658 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND-ST.—Liberal advances made on diamonds and watches, silver-ware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE ANNUAL ELECTION.—An election for officers and committees of this Institute for the ensuing year, will be held on THURSDAY, the 8th day of February, at its rooms, in the Cooper Building. The polls will be opened at 3 o'clock and closed at 8 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Trustees,
WM. B. OGDEN, President.
E. N. DICKERSON, Recording Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1872.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

$275.—THE "NATIONAL PIANO FORTE."—A first-class instrument, 7 octave, carved legs and all modern improvements, for $275, cash; warranted for six years. Also, other new 7 octave pianos for $250, cash, at the ware-rooms of HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. New pianos to let.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, PIANO teacher, wish three nice rooms for light housekeeping, between 14th and 38th sts.; rent not to exceed $16 to $18; would prefer a part of rent taken in musical tuition. Address TEACHER, Box No. 19, Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF THE REVENUE CUTTER "RESOLUTE."

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA,
Jan. 26, 1872.

On the 10th day of February next, at 12 o'clock noon, the revenue schooner *Resolute*, of 120 tons, old measurement, will be sold at public auction as she now lies at Simpson's wharf, (dry dock,) below Queen-street, Philadelphia.

This vessel is well found in standing and running rigging, sails, anchors, and chains; has three boats and boats' cranes; was built, in 1867, of live oak, white oak, locust, and chestnut, by John W. Lynn; is coppered and copper-fastened, and was salted on the stocks; is well-finished and a fast-sailer. Sale to be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. She can be examined any day previous to sale. For further information apply at this office.

JOHN W. FORNEY, Collector of Customs,
Philadelphia, Penn.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, CARPETS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction, FRIDAY, Feb. 9, at 11 o'clock, at No. 10 East 37th-st., near 5th-av., all the furniture made to order by Hester, viz.: Rose-wood parlor suite in Maroon plush, very fine rosewood cabinet, marble-top tables, pier and mantel mirrors, rose-wood 7 octave piano-forte (made by Chambers,) fine cloth and reps curtains, walnut extension table, sofas, dining chairs, fine walnut French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, wardrobe, palliasses, mattresses, velvet and Brussels carpets, Herring's fire-proof safe, all the gas-fixtures, kitchen utensils, &c. Catalogue at auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, NO. 237 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1872.

AUCTION NOTICE.—WILLIAM KENNELLY will sell at public auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 9, 1872, commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M., in the Corporation Yard, foot of Gansevoort-st., North River, a quantity of flagging, iron, second-hand carts and wagons; and upon the conclusion of the sale, similar articles will be sold at the Corporation Yard, foot of Rivington-st. East River. By order of

GEO. M. VAN NORT,
Commissioner of Public Works.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, (Wednesday, Feb. 7,) at 11 o'clock, within their store:

105 casks Prunes.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
TURKISH PRUNES.
265 casks Turkish Prunes.
At 11½ o'clock, within their store:
500 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
100 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.

COAL.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

The Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.
OFFER
BY THE CARGO OR AT RETAIL,
THEIR CELEBRATED

Lackawanna Coal,

UNRIVALED FOR STEAM OR DOMESTIC PURPOSES.
YARDS—FOOT 3D-ST., EAST RIVER.
FOOT 24TH-ST., NORTH RIVER.
CENTRAL OFFICE FOR RETAIL ORDERS,
NO. 938 BROADWAY, CORNER 22D-ST.
BROOKLYN OFFICE, NO. 33 ATLANTIC-ST.
YARD, FOOT BALTIC-ST.
DEPOT, WEEHAWKEN, OPPOSITE 38TH-ST.
GENERAL OFFICE,
NO. 71 BROADWAY (EMPIRE BUILDING.)

BEST LEHIGH AND LOCUST MOUNtain Coal.—Stove, $6 50; egg and furnace, $6; nut, $5 50, screened and delivered. Orders by post filled promptly. THOS. STOKES, corner 32d-st. and 10th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

ANOTHER ARRAY OF ASTOUNDING ARENIC ACTS, EVERY AFTERNOON at 2, EVERY EVENING at 8, by the WONDERFUL EUROPEAN HIPPOTHEATRON COMPANY. Mlle. ROSINA, LUCILLE WATSON and THERESA ARMOUR, in their graceful acts illustrating the high school of equestrianism. The GREAT SEBASTIAN in his celebrated trotting act, the right and reverse way of the ring, over bars, &c., which is universally acknowledged the most wonderful ever performed in the arena. JOHN HENRY COOKE in the "Leap of the Two Bridges," an act by which he succeeded in filling the Grand Cirque Napoleon, Paris, 100 consecutive nights! Marvelous feats of skill by the entire company. Programme changed every day! All the Acrobats, Athletes, Jugglers, Jesters, Equestrians.

*** The arena placed on the stage in a gorgeous palace setting.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS OF DIVORCE.
TWENTY-THIRD WEEK.

TWENTY-SEVENTH MATINEE OF DIVORCE, SATURDAY AT 1½.

On Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22, the Fifth-avenue Theatre Company will give a Matinée of DIVORCE in Philadelphia, at the Walnut-street Theatre, and will return immediately to New-York and give the regular performance of DIVORCE ON THE SAME EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

186th to 194th time of
G. L. FOX'S FAMOUS PANTOMIME.

The Matchless Martens.	FOX FOX FOX FOX	The Cats.
HUMPTY	FOX FOX FOX FOX	DUMPTY.
The Kiralfys.	FOX FOX FOX FOX	The Great Wilsons.

Matinees WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH

SEVENTH WEEK OF JULIUS CÆSAR.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as
BRUTUS.
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as
CASSIUS.

Mr. F. C. BANGS	as	MARC ANTONY
Mr. D. W. WALLER	as	JULIUS CÆSAR
Miss BELLA PATEMAN	as	PORTIA

JULIUS CÆSAR
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 1.

Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

Extra Attractions. Watts Phillips' beautiful comedy entitled HIS LAST VICTORY, and the new burlesque of DICK WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT.

TODAY, at 2 P. M.

PAULINE MARKHAM, BELLE HOWITT, and Company in both places.

THIS ENENING at 8 O'CLOCK. LAST WEEK of the Protean Artist, JOHNNY THOMPSON, in J. J. M'Closky's masterpiece, entitled, ON HAND.

New Scenery, Costumes and Appointments.

MONDAY, Feb. 12, Marian Mordaunt in "Darling."

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT............DIRECTOR

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½. EVERY EVENING AT 8.

VARIETY! NOVELTY!! PERFECTION!!!

Second week and enormous success of the sportive equestrian pantomime of RIDE A JACK HORSE TO BANBURY CROSS. Prolific in HILARIOUS and MERRY SCENES.

THE MOST VERSATILE TROUPE OF FAME-CROWNED CIRCUS PERFORMERS EVER UNITED IN ONE COMPANY IN A MAGNIFICENT DIVERTISSEMENT, Grand in design and superb in execution.

ARION SOCIETY.—GRAND BAL Masque, Academy of Music, Thursday, Feb. 7, 1872. Tickets admitting one gentleman and one lady, $10; extra ladies' tickets, $3 each; applications will be received by F. Kuhne, No. 51 Broad-st.; F. T. Frey, No. 50 Beaver-st.; E. Kroilpfeiffer, No. 42 Pine-st.; C. W. Standart, No. 139 Broadway; J. Sattig, No. 200 Broadway; Hanft Bros., No. 695 Broadway; Pond & Co., No. 39 Union-square; F. Spangenberg, No. 1,165 Broadway, and at Arion Hall, Nos. 19 and 21 St. Mark's-place; boxes can be secured at E. Kroilpfeiffer's, No. 42 Pine-st., and Hanft Bros., No. 695 Broadway.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—Vocal classes are constantly forming. For particulars apply to H. SCHROEDER, *Musical Times*, Director.

CLOTHING, JEWELRY, &C.

AT B. MINTZ'S, No. 432 4TH-AV., ABOVE 29th-st., ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at prices. B. MINTZ pays for cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry, &c.; from $10 to $60 for Silk Dresses; for gentlemen's Clothing, fifty per cent. more paid than by any other dealer. Call or address as above. Ladies attended by Mrs. MINTZ.

AT THE UP-TOWN ESTABLISHMENT, No. 816 6th-av., near 46th-st. Having received from the West large orders for cast-off Clothing and Carpets, I will pay for Pants from $2 to $6; Coats, $7 to $20; Dresses, $5 to $60. Call on or address Mr. or Mrs. FLATTO.

DRY GOODS.

AT JACKSON'S
MOURNING-STORE,
CORNER BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY-PLACE.

CLOSING OUT

THE ENTIRE WINTER STOCK AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

BLACK SILKS and ALPACAS,

MUCH BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.

65 cent CRAPE CLOTH FOR 50 cents.

CANTON CRAPE—PINE APPLE DRESSES, Pongees, wash Silks, Seersuckers, laquered articles, china, &c., embracing goods not to be found elsewhere, at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, Broadway and 13th-st., opposite Wallack's, upstairs.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NO. 252 MADISON-AV.

School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE

For young ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. Next term begins Feb. 12, 1872.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant boarding and day school for young ladies, formerly the Pension Nieman-Allemayer of Paris.

NO. 38 EAST 35TH-ST.

French classes for ladies three times a week.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MME. da SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S (late Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York. Winter term commences Feb. 3.

A LADY RESIDENT MANY YEARS in France and Italy, and experienced in teaching, desires to give lessons in French and Italian, also English to foreigners; best references given. Apply at the Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18, No. 859 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

MISS EDMOND'S KINDERGARTEN School; also English and French Boarding and Day School for misses and children. No. 105 East 28th-st. Winter term commences Feb. 6.

WAINWRIGHT HALL, FOR BOYS, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—Spring term will commence Feb. 15. Address Rev. A. TEN BROECK, D. D., Rector.

MRS. JONSON'S AND MISS AGNES L. JONES' French and English Home School for Young Ladies, No. 25 East 31st-st.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, Brattleboro', Vt. For particulars and circular, address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

MRS. HARWOOD'S SELECT BOARDing school for ten young ladies, at Fair Haven, on the Shrewsbury, near Red Bank, N. J.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The spring session opens Feb. 19.

GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, No. 20 East 28th-st. Winter session commences Feb. 1.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. Dr.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A DIVINITY STUDENT, BEST REFERences, would instruct classes or private pupils in mathematics or English branches. Address PHILO, General Theological Seminary, 20th-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING

All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.

Morning, afternoon and evening classes.

For particulars send for circular.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Mr. Husted Demands an Investigation into His Gravel Contracts.

The Ways and Means Committee Take the Matter in Hand—Death of Mr. Ely—Speeches Eulogizing Deceased—Adjournment Out of Respect.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1872.

Quite a sensation was produced on the opening of the Assembly this morning, by the entrance of Hon. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, the long-absent member from New-York, who resumed his vacant seat and occupied it, with one or two brief intermissions, throughout the entire session. A good deal of speculation has been indulged in as to what Mr. TILDEN has been about during the last three weeks. At one time he has been reported sick, while at another it was asserted that he was engaged in framing a new charter for New-York. He has been besieged all day to ascertain how he stands on the reform measures that have been introduced during his absence, but thus far he appears to be exceedingly non-committal.

MR. HUSTED EXPLAINS AND DEMANDS.

Mr. HUSTED, of Westchester, again rose to a question of privilege, this morning, and, after reiterating his former explanation of the Central Park gravel contract, which, he said, he supposed was satisfactory to everybody, but which did not appear to satisfy the TIMES and *Tribune*, demanded an investigation by a Committee of the House, in order that he might meet his accusers face to face. His demand was complied with in a motion by Mr. BENNETT, which was adopted, that the Ways and Means Committee be directed to make the investigation.

THE QUARANTINE REFORM.

The bill introduced last week, and which was understood to emanate from the Chamber of Commerce and other representative mercantile bodies for reforming the abuses of Quarantine and regulating the powers, duties and fees of the Health Officer, does not seem to meet the views of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, to whom it was referred. I am informed that they will refuse to report but will offer as a substitute one of their own making. The Committee are going to New-York to make an investigation of Quarantine and other abuses, including the tricks of Harbor Masters and Port Wardens, and propose to frame an act covering the whole ground. It is charged that the Chamber of Commerce bill is concocted in the interest of Democrats, and is mainly the work of Quarantine Commissioner BELL, of Brooklyn. It leaves the appointment of Health Officer in the hands of the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, which, under existing circumstances, is equal to the retention of Dr. CARNOCHAN in office, as Gov. HOFFMAN will not be likely to nominate a Republican for his successor. Unless some amicable understanding can be arrived at between the Senate and the Governor with regard to the appointment of Health Officer, Harbor-masters and other port officials, a bill will probably be reported transferring these appointments to the Senate or some other body representing the party in power.

AMENDING THE BOARD OF AUDIT BILL.

Senator BENEDICT introduced the bill, published in this morning's TIMES, amending the act passed two weeks ago, creating a Board of Audit to settle claims against New-York City. The bill embodies the supplemented legislation which Gov. HOFFMAN declared to be necessary in his communication to the Legislature accompanying his approval of the measure.

THE CHARTER.

The charter of the Seventy is now among the general orders, and will probably be reached to-morrow, when the nature and extent of the opposition that is to be made to it will begin to develop itself. There is likely to be a more formidable opposition to the minority representation principle, which the authors of the charter regard as its destructive as well as its best feature, than was anticipated. If this feature is rejected, the whole charter will probably go by the board, as all its details are subordinated to the main idea of proportionate representation. Mr. WHEELER, on behalf of the Committee of Seventy, is working diligently to gain support for the charter, and if it is adopted, as I think it will be, its success will be in a very great measure owing to his tact and perseverance.

A BROOKLYN DEPARTMENT OF CITY WORKS.

Mr. BERRI will introduce a bill this evening for the erection of a "Department of City Works" for Brooklyn, and to abolish the Water and Sewerage Commission of that City. It authorizes the Mayor, Controller and Auditor to appoint three "Commissioners of City Works," to hold office for three years, and to possess the power and perform the duties now devolving on the Water Board, and receive the same compensation. The bill does not differ materially from the one introduced last week emanating from the Reform Committee, with the exception that it provides for three Commissioners instead of two. Mr. BERRI'S bill was sent up by the Advisory Committee on Legislation appointed at a meeting of the citizens of Brooklyn.

DEATH OF MR. ELY.

At 1 P. M. Mr. ALVORD, who occupied the Speaker's chair, announced the reception of a telegram conveying the information that WM. M. ELY, member of the Assembly from Broome County, died at an early hour this morning, at his residence in Binghamton. Mr. HUSTED spoke briefly in eulogy of the deceased member and moved that the Assembly adjourn, which was carried. Mr. ELY has been a member of the Assembly for four successive years, having been first elected in 1869.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A practical plan for revising the State Constitution is embodied in the bill introduced in the Senate, this morning, by Mr. JAMES WOOD. It authorizes the Governor to appoint thirty-two Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to prepare and submit to the Legislature amendments to the Constitution, the sixth or Judiciary article thereof excepted. Any vacancy which may occur among the Commissioners is to be filled by the Governor. Their pay is to be six dollars a day, and they are empowered to appoint a secretary, clerks, &c. They are to report to the Legislature of 1873. This bill carries out the recommendation of Gov. HOFFMAN made in his last annual message.

LEGISLATIVE POSTAGE.

The Legislature is likely to be known hereafter as the great Investigating Legislature. A well-grounded suspicion prevails that there has been a good deal of peculation on the part of former officers in the matter of legislative postage, and this morning a committee of three Senators was appointed to investigate the matter. The Committee consists of Senators LOWERY, PALMER and JOHNSON.

A NEW LIQUOR LAW.

Senator PALMER today introduced a bill to make it a penal offense to sell liquor to persons in the habit of becoming intoxicated, or to minors; and every husband, wife, child, parent, guardian, employer or other person who shall be injured in person or property by any intoxicated person, is given a right of action against the vender or venders of the liquor sold to such intoxicated person, and also against the owner of the premises leased to such vender. This is said to be a transcript of the law known as the Ohio Liquor law.

SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY.

Active opposition is to be made to the plan for erecting an armory in Reservoir-square for the Seventh Regiment, and the bill which had once been favorably reported in the Senate, was today sent back to the Committee to hear objections of parties interested against it.

Evening Session of the House—The Erie Classification Bill—The Committee will Probably Report Favorably.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The evening session of the Assembly was confined to speeches eulogistic of the late Mr. ELY, of Broome. The new charter for the City of Brooklyn is expected here to-morrow. The Tammany Republican charter for New-York will be brought up on Thursday. It stands about as good a show as that already introduced from the Citizens' Association. At the hearing before the Assembly Railroad Committee this evening, on the repeal of the Erie Classification act, Mr. SOUTHMAYD gave a detailed history of litigation by which the present management had been bolstered up in the Courts. The speech produced a marked impression upon the Committee, and the Repeal bill will be favorably reported in spite of the pressure brought to bear against it. A final hearing is to be had on Tuesday next, when the counsel of JAY GOULD will make their last protest against the long delayed but inevitable justice that threatens the Erie swindlers.

THE PRINTING INVESTIGATION.

Continuation of the Testimony before the House Committee on Printing.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 6.—At the investigation of the House Printing Committee this afternoon, DANIEL MANNING, of the *Argus* Company, testified that his firm had never solicited the passage of a resolution by either House ordering printing; never paid a dollar to bring about an order to print; never paid a dollar to bring about the payment of any bill of ours against the State; he made a present to CORNELIUS ARMSTRONG, Clerk of the last House, of $2,500, because he had sent to us during the three years he was Clerk, instead of elsewhere, as he had the privilege of doing, a large amount of work; never made any agreement as to paying him, but after the close of the session, handed him that amount for his services in this respect; he had also made a present to HIRAM CALKINS, Clerk of the last session, of $300, for a similar favor to our establishment; CALKINS was not disposed to receive any pay, but we urged it upon him and induced him to take it.

GEORGE DAWSON, of the firm of WEED, PARSONS & Co., was the next witness. His testimony was mainly concerning the threat alleged to have been made by Mr. TWEED, that their claim would be opposed. He produced an editorial published in the *Evening Journal* to ourselves which defied any threat of the kind. He also testified that he had a slight inkling that his firm or PARSONS was paying percentage to secure legislative printing, but was never in favor of it.

CORNELIUS W. ARMSTRONG, Clerk of the last House, was the next witness. He testified that there never was any arrangement or understanding with the *Argus* Company for any percentage or pay he was to receive for work which he should give to them; nor had that firm ever asked for the passage of any resolution ordering any work, nor had they, in fact, asked for the work which he (ARMSTRONG) had given to them; that he sent it to their office voluntarily, and, as a matter of course, when it was all completed, after the sessions had closed, they made him presents amounting in the aggregate to $2,000 to $2,500 to give to whomsoever he chose.

EDWARD PHELPS was the next witness. He testified that he first met JOHN D. PARSONS, Jr., in the street, and asked him who was looking after his firm's claim in the Supply bill; Mr. PARSONS replied that his father was sick, and he did not know who would attend to it. This led to an introduction and an interview with G. D. PARSONS, Sr. He informed Mr. PARSONS that he could secure the passage of his claim in the Supply bill, because he knew most of the members of the Ways and Means Committee in the House, and of the Finance Committee in the Senate. Mr. PARSONS then engaged him to look after the claim, and it went through. On the evening after the adjournment Mr. PARSONS gave him $5,000, and again in May Mr. PARSONS handed him $5,000 more. He had fixed no price to be charged for his services, and no price was agreed upon.

WM. N. RICHARDSON was the next witness examined. He denied *in toto* that WEED, PARSONS & CO. had ever paid him for any work which he gave them. He also submitted a comparative statement of the contingent expenses of the House, showing their increase from year to year.

The Committee then adjourned until Thursday.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 6.

Among the measures introduced today were bills to authorize the appointment of commissioners to prepare amendments to the Constitution; and to amend the bill known as the Audit bill, by providing for the payment of salaries and indebtedness of New-York.

Among the bills passed were the following: To authorize the appointment of attendants and messengers of the Supreme Court in Kings County; to authorize the Treasurer of Kings County to appoint a deputy; to authorize the village of Flushing to borrow money to pay the floating indebtedness; to amend the act authorizing the widening and improvement of Washington-avenue in Brooklyn; to authorize the town of East Chester to extend a portion of its bounds; to authorize the Trustees of Morrisania to open One Hundred and Fifty-sixth-street, from St. Anne-street to Third-avenue; to legalize the action of the authorities of Brooklyn in borrowing $100,000 for the Chicago sufferers.

A POSTAGE INVESTIGATION.

A resolution to appoint a committee of three to investigate the payment of postage by the Legislature for the past ten years was adopted.

ANOTHER VETO.

The Governor sent in a veto on the bill increasing the salary of the Recorder of Utica. It appeared to him that the Legislature was not justified in increasing the salaries of public officers. The matter was laid on the table.

DEATH OF MR. ELY.

The death of WILLIAM M. ELY, member of the Assembly from Broome County, was announced, and the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. HUSTED rose to a question of privilege, and stated that two weeks ago he rose and giving an explanation of his connection with the Central Park gravel business, in which he had been charged with corruption, had denied flatly and fully all charges of the kind. Furthermore, he at that time invited an investigation; but as the event showed, he thought he had the right to presume that his colleagues here considered his statement truthful, and that there was no need of an investigation, for none was ordered. The Press of the State, too, with almost entire unanimity, had pronounced his statement satisfactory. Nevertheless the journal which had first given publicity to the charge had since produced a letter from one RIDER in which it was insinuated that his (Mr. HUSTED'S) vote for the New-York charter was obtained by his securing this gravel business, and another Metropolitan journal (the *Tribune*) had called upon him to explain the latter charge. Now, said Mr. HUSTED, I demand from this House an investigation of this whole matter. He demanded it in behalf of honesty and truth. He demanded it in the name of HORACE GREELEY, who was one of his constituents. He demanded it as a shield against similar shafts of malevolence, and he again pronounced the charges as false as the lying brains in which they were conceived. On motion, the Committee of Ways and Means were instructed to make an investigation of the matter, with power to send for persons and papers. Carried.

PASSED.

The following bills were passed: Authorizing a tax-payer to bring suit against any municipal officer guilty of embezzlement or malfeasance in office; authorizing the Harlem and New-York Navigation Company to issue bonds; amending the General Railroad act by authorizing the laying of narrow-gauge tracks; amending the act to protect purchasers of real estate in sales ordered by Surrogates so as to render them valid, notwithstanding the petition is not signed by all the executors or administrators.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

The bill authorizing the Columbia College of New-York Trustees to change their site for the college came on its passage. Mr. IRA D. BROWN moved to recommit this bill. Mr. MACKAY read a report of the Trustees, showing what property this college owned and the income therefrom. He was opposed to their going up-town to secure additional property on which they would be released from taxation. Mr. PAIGE opposed the bill, regarding it as giving power to the trustees which they should not have. It was nothing more nor less than a land grabbing scheme. He referred to the possessions of Trinity Church, and said they rested like an incubus upon the spirit of improvement in the Eighth Ward of the City. The trustees of that Church would not give a lease for over two years, and some of their buildings were old and dilapidated, having been built some sixty years ago.

Mr. TWOMBLY defended the bill, and showed the necessity for a change of location for the college, and denied that there was a contemplated land speculation.

DEATH OF MR. ELY.

In the midst of the discussion, the Chair announced the death of WM. M. ELY, a member of the House, which occurred at 11 A. M. today. Mr. HUSTED stated that he had served three years in this House with deceased, and had learned to appreciate his character. He, therefore, moved that this House now adjourn till this evening, which was carried.

EVENING SESSION.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEATH OF MR ELY.

Mr. HUSTED offered a resolution on the death of Mr. ELY, and in a brief speech paid tribute to the high character of deceased, followed by Messrs. ALVORD, SMYTH and JACOBS, with similar expressions, when the resolutions were adopted and the House adjourned.

Suspicious Death at the Summit Hotel.

Late yesterday afternoon, a notice was received at the Coroner's office that a man, known as ROSWELL D. JEROME, had died at the Summit Hotel, corner of Bowery and Canal streets, under suspicious circumstances. The man was reported to have been found dead in bed, but on application at the hotel the proprietor, BERNHARD BREDER, refused to give any information in regard to the death of the lodger. Coroner KEENAN, however, has been notified, and it is hoped that the inquest will reveal all the circumstances surrounding this mysterious case, as no effort appears to have been made by the Police to make any investigation.

The Brooklyn City Charter.

The Reform Committee of Brooklyn have prepared the draft of a new city charter, which will be immediately submitted to the Legislature. It is a very voluminous document, but rather amends than abolishes the charter at present in force. Its main points are, the increase of the powers of the Common Council, and the substitution of a single Commissioner of Public Works, elective by the people, for the present Water Board.

Jersey Ring Matters.

The rumored indictments by the Grand Jury of Hudson County, N. J., against the "Ring officials" of Jersey City, has created so much feeling that the citizens have taken the matter into their own hands, with the purpose of remedying the defects in the present charter, which affords such grand opportunities for wholesale robbery, and for that purpose have called a grand mass-meeting at Hoffman's Arcade for Thursday evening next, when supplements to the existing charter will be considered.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The Investigation Continued Before the Committee Yesterday—The Testimony of W. T. Parkins, W. C. Jasper, Abraham C. Beatty, and Wm. L. Hogg.

The Committee of the Senate on Retrenchment met yesterday morning at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, Senator BUCKINGHAM presiding.

Affidavits were read from WM. SHAW and CHARLES J. FOX contradicting the statement already made that Inspector CLOYES attempted to blackmail Mr. ROGERS, a coal importer. A communication was also received from the firm of CHASE, HARTLEY & COLEMAN contradicting the evidence of Mr. HOPPER on Thursday, but to the effect that they made application for a refund of duties.

W. T. PARKINS, who was examined the previous evening, was recalled, and, in answer to Senator HOWE, said: Before my appointment as United States Weigher, I was engaged in the provision business. In my opinion six weighers, with the selection of their own men, would be quite sufficient for this port. As I stated already, I paid regular sums to the Custom-house as political assessments. The amount was generally two per cent. Portion of this was for carrying on matters in New-Hampshire. I saw my name down on a list with other inspectors for $50 each, which I paid. I won't say it was compulsion, but it was a mild form of coercion. If I did not pay it I really believe I would be removed.

To Senator Howe—I have held responsible positions in my native town. I was member of the Town Council of Dover in 1865, member of the Legislature in 1866-67, and of the State Central Committee in 1867.

WM. HUNT, an officer of the Western Union Telegraph Company, testified, in reply to Mr. CASSERLY: In a memorandum of the Company for 1870, I find $10 was paid to a Custom-house inspector named WOOD, I think, who was engaged on Pier No. 47. In 1871 we were in the habit of paying money to weighers, and expended about $60 in that year in that way. The $10 was to prevent some bundles of wire going into General Order. The payments to the weighers are made to facilitate our getting the wires immediately after their arrival. Our cartman made the arrangement with the weigher, and on being identified at our office subsequently, I paid him.

To Senator Bayard—This inspector kept the wire twenty-four hours out of General Order after the expiration of the forty-eight hours. On two occasions only our goods got into the General Order, owing to the non-arrival of the invoice. I can have the same goods stored in the same block as the General Order for one-sixth of the charges of LEET & Co. We sometimes pay weighers, also, for copies of their returns.

To Senator Pratt—I have no knowledge of the difference in the charges except from payments I made. I understand the private warehouse business is overdone, and is a losing one.

WILLIAM C. JASPER, agent of HOWLAND, ASPINWALL & Co., examined by the Chairman, said: I have been in the habit of paying inspectors since 1863 for overwork, and to encourage them to diligence. I am aware that other firms do the same thing, for they have told me so. The inspector generally comes to the office for payment. I believe this system is very prevalent.

To Senator Bayard—We give no gratuities to inspectors on sailing vessels. They are allowed to mess on the steamers at dinner, and are given more ale. This system prevails on all lines of steam-ships.

To Senator Pratt—The sums given to inspectors vary from $10 to $50, according to the time they are employed.

To Senator Bayard—There are usually three inspectors assigned to a steamer, but one of these could be dispensed with. One intelligent inspector could do it.

To Senator Pratt—It is very hard to determine whether goods are under the control of the inspectors until the cartman gives his receipt.

To Senator Bayard—If the dock clerk detains goods after they are marked for General Order, it must be done by the approval of the inspector.

ABRAHAM C. BEATTY, examined by the Chairman, said: I was a detective some time since under Col. WHITELEY. I know a good many cases of wrong done to the Government in connection with seizures for smuggling by the officers in charge. The Radcliffe diamond smuggling case was one. RADCLIFFE was arrested in January, 1870, by Col. WHITELEY, of the Secret Service, for smuggling about $16,000 worth of diamonds through the Post-office. Among them were fifty-four small stones, found in a broker's office. Col. WHITELEY bought the stones and sold them to his own men. I paid $36 for eight of them. The matter came before Commissioner OSBORN, and I don't know what disposition was made of it. The records will show up the whole case. When cigars are seized and taken to Col. WHITELEY'S office, the Police and reporters drop in and help themselves. The parties whom I arrested for evading the Revenue laws invariably were allowed to settle in the District-Attorney's office for a consideration of $300 or $400. Thousands of cigars have been seized and smoked in the office. There were 50,000 cigars seized in Washington-street, and taken to the office, but I never heard of a prosecution in connection with it. Private parties calling in there used great quantities of cigars. In cases of seizure generally, the parties paid $300 and $400 to get their goods back, and have nothing said about it. They were mostly Germans. A large quantity of cigars was seized in MILLER'S, corner of Roosevelt and Mott streets, and one of the men appropriated 1,300 cigars. The case was "settled," but MILLER complained that 45,000 of his cigars were taken. I seized 200 casks of Scotch whisky, smuggled by the Inman line, but after taking them to Col. WHITELEY'S office, they suddenly disappeared, and were never heard of after. Large quantities of the cigars thus seized are sent to Washington to the Treasury Department. The clerks get them, but Mr. BANFIELD and others get their share. The cigars sent there are generally of the best brands.

To Mr. Bayard—Col. WHITELEY is aware of these appropriations, and sometimes takes some himself when he gets a good lot. The cigars are seized sometimes for smuggling, and sometimes for a violation of the Internal Revenue law. Some time ago Col. WHITELEY sent me to a station in Rutherford Park, N. J., to get a trunk which contained a counterfeit on the Shoe and Leather Bank. I brought the trunk after an absence of two hours. Col. WHITELEY proposed to me to go to the bank and try to get a reward for me. We went, and Col. WHITELEY told the cashier I had been three months working up the case, and had spent considerable money in doing so. He said he was going to make me a handsome present, and recommended the bank to do the same. Next day the papers stated that I had obtained the trunk after a terrible fight, in which I fired at a man. I got $100 then from the bank. Another case I wish to state is this: A large quantity of smuggled cigars was seized in the private residence of a cigar-dealer doing business under the Lafayette House. He was a Freemason, and one of the officers being also one, he compounded it for $500. The cigars were used up in WHITELEY'S office.

To Senator Pratt—Col. WHITELEY is still in office; he used to arrest people without authority of law. In about eighteen months 500,000 cigars were brought to the office of WHITELEY, at least two-thirds of which were used up. The idea of the service is to confiscate the cigars to the office. He sometimes arrested men and got the warrants afterward. Settlements were immediately made in the District-Attorney's office, and I don't know any cases in which indictments were found and the parties were punished.

WM. L. HOGG, a lawyer, gave evidence regarding the seizure of books and papers belonging to H. C. COOPER, on Broadway, charging undervaluation of his invoice. Col. HOWE stated the invoices amounted to $30,000, and were liable to confiscation. The books did not prove the charge and Col. HOWE proposed to settle it for $1,000. Mr. COOPER was glad to get rid of the matter and paid the money. While the books were detained in Col. HOWE'S office, Mr. COOPER was greatly inconvenienced and was compelled to go there to consult them.

EVENING SESSION.

SEWARD LEWISOHN, of the firm of LEWISOHN & WALLACE, testified that at various times goods had been abstracted from their cases while passing through the Custom-house. On one occasion $375 worth of ostrich-feathers were stolen, though the case was not marked in bad order. In another case, $88 worth of human hair was stolen, and no satisfaction was received from the Appraiser.

H. ELLIS, Custom-house clerk of Mr. LEWISOHN, testified that the charges of LEET & Co. were about fifty cents a package dearer than other stores, and the facilities for protecting goods no greater.

THOS. F. RIGHTMORE testified that Collector MURPHY offered him a position in the Custom-house, where he would have no work that would interfere with his business. He held the position only fourteen days, when he was removed. Witness was then a delegate to the Saratoga Convention, and Mr. MURPHY expected his support. The Collector discharged him without any reason for doing so.

A communication was received from Col. WHITLEY, Chief of the Secret Service Department, requesting to be examined in relation to the evidence of Mr. BEATTY and the charge against him. It was resolved to examine him this morning. The Committee then adjourned.

The National Rifle Association.

The Board of Managers of the National Rifle Association held a meeting last night. The Secretary read a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. MCCULLOCH, dated from London, in which it is stated that the Wimbledon Rifle Association refuse to give any information for the benefit of the American Association.

Gen. SHALER moved that the prizes in possession of the Association, twenty-five Remington rifles and one Gatlin gun, be offered for competition as soon as the Manual was adopted. The rifles would be offered to the best marksman of each regiment, and the Gatlin gun to the regiment which inspected the largest number of men in the year previous, carried. J. Q. A. Ward, Clifford Coddington, Col. John Ward, Major S. V. Cruger, W. H. Murphy, Norman Wiard, Capt. James M. Brady and Major Fuller were elected members of the Association. A Committee was appointed to urge legislative action in the interest of the Association.

COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

The Opposition to the Charter—The Unanimity of its Adoption by the Committee—Ring Efforts to Secure Hostile Action by Merchants.

A very full meeting of the Committee of Seventy was held at their rooms, No. 52 Union-square, last evening. An impression prevailed among members that the business of the evening would be of an important character, and the very disagreeable weather failed to keep many from the meeting. Even Mr. C. E. DETMOLD, who has been absent from five successive meetings because of ill health, attended last night.

Soon after 8 o'clock the Committee was called to order by Mr. JAMES M. BROWN, the Vice-Chairman, who presided throughout the evening in the absence of the Chairman, Hon. WM. F. HAVEMEYER.

On the call of reports from Standing Committees Hon. EDWARD SALOMON, Chairman of the Committee on Legislation, made a statement of the doings of the members of his Committee, who were in Albany during the past week, and paid a graceful tribute to Hon. JOSEPH B. VARNUM, for the able manner in which he had explained to the Joint Committee on Cities and Villages of the Legislature the history of the preparation of the charter by the Committee of Seventy, and of the preparation of legislative measures in general for this City during years past.

On the conclusion of Gov. SALOMON'S report, Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT called the attention of the Committee to the circumstance that the enemies to reform in this City were industriously circulating in Albany, and pouring into the ears of legislators who would listen to them, reports that the charter of the Committee had met the unanimous or nearly unanimous approval of the members of the Committee of Seventy.

Mr. WILLIAM H. NEILSON, for many years a Commissioner of the Board of Education of this City, said that, as every man in this country was educated or had educated himself to independence of thought and action in public affairs, it was not likely that any seventy gentlemen in this community could be got together and not entertain diverse opinions upon some part or parts of any instrument that might be prepared by them even after the most careful consideration and the fullest discussion. There might be a clause in the charter of the Committee which he would have preferred to have changed if he had the majority of the Committee with him, but whether that clause was of minor or material importance, he felt bound to approve the whole work as perfected by the Committee on Legislation, because he regarded it the most complete expression of the sentiments of the tens of thousands of citizens who voted against the Ring robbers and in favor of reform in November last.

Mr. JAMES B. HALSTED spoke in a similar strain, and Mr. FRANCIS C. NOONEY said that, recognizing the right of the majority to rule, in committees, as well as in all well-organised and well-ordered communities, he could not attach his name to any paper that would recommend either a change in or the rejection of a substitution for the work of the whole Committee of Seventy.

Mr. SIMON STERNE announced that the member who had voted "No" on the adoption of the charter, had passed the evening with him, and he could assure the Committee that the charter would have no abler or more ardent advocate.

After further remarks in relation to the unanimity with which the charter was passed by the Committee, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, The charter presented by this Committee to the Legislature, was, after careful and long-continued discussion, with the exception of a single negative vote, unanimously adopted and approved by this Committee before its presentation; and,

Whereas, It is reported that it is stated to members of the Legislature that this Committee is much divided upon the propriety of adopting that charter, which report is wholly untrue; therefore, it is unanimously

Resolved, That the charter express the best judgment of this Committee upon that subject, and has its fullest approval.

Mr. JOSEPH BLUMENTHAL, who is associated with Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ and Hon. JOHN WHEELER in the investigation of financial affairs in the several departments under the recent Ring management, read a brief statement showing that the bills paid and unpaid for the November election in 1870 amounted to $541,293 18.

Mr. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES said the publication of such a disgusting fact would have more weight in influencing the adoption of the charter than all the speeches that could possibly be made.

Mr. JOHN D. MCKENZIE called the attention of the Committee to the movements of some allies of the Ring, and offered the following, which was adopted, and the Committee adjourned.

It having become known to this Committee that petitions are now circulating among the merchants and owners of property in this City for their signatures in favor of the continuance in office of persons now holding place in existing Departments in this City, it is hereby unanimously

Resolved, That we do earnestly urge upon the merchants and others interested in municipal reform to refuse their support in favor of any retention by the Legislature of this State or continuance of the existing departments as detrimental to the true interests of civil reform, and intended as a covert opposition to the City charter proposed by this Committee.

The International Copyright Movement—Meeting of Publishers—Appointment of a Committee to Go to Washington.

As is well known, the publishers have lately been moving, in response to a call from the Library Committee of Congress, to give some definite form to their views upon the International Copyright question. At a meeting held some days since, Messrs. W. H. Appleton, A. D. F. Randolph, D. Van Nostrand, Isaac E. Sheldon, and Edward Seymour, of the firm of SCRIBNER & Co., were appointed a committee to draft a bill, based upon that originally proposed by Mr. APPLETON, and this committee reported, yesterday afternoon, to a general meeting of the trade, which was held in the Directors' room of the Mercantile Library. The meeting was even more notable for the absence than it was of the presence of certain members of the trade. The publishers of Philadelphia, in response to an invitation, wrote that they had resolved not to send a delegation to the meeting, as in their view the time had not arrived for the enactment of an International Copyright law. Boston was represented by J. R. Osgood and by Mr. Shepard, of Lee & Shepard. Messrs. Little & Brown, Roberts Brothers, Gould & Lincoln, and the other Boston publishers had no delegates present. Among the New-York publishers Harper Brothers were unrepresented, and among those present were W. H. Appleton, A. D. F. Randolph, Smith Sheldon, Mr. Holt, of Holt, Williams & Co., Geo. P. Putnam, Mr. Dond, of Dodd & Mead, Mr. Taintor, Edward Seymour, of Charles Scribner & Co., Mr. Collins and others.

Mr. SMITH SHELDON, presided, and Mr. PETER CARTER was appointed Secretary. After the meeting had been called to order, Mr. APPLETON, Chairman of the Special Committee, submitted the following measure as the result of the deliberations of the Committee:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any author of a manuscript intended to be published as a book, who is not a resident and citizen of the United States, may obtain a copyright for such manuscript upon the same terms and conditions as are now required of an American author, whenever such foreign author shall enter into a contract with an American publisher, a citizen of the United States, to manufacture the book in all its parts, so that it shall be wholly the product of the mechanical industry of the United States; and the title-page thereof shall have been recorded in the office of the Librarian of Congress within one month of the date of its publication in the country of which he is a citizen, and the book published and exposed for sale in the United States within three months of said date of publication.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That an American publisher having, in conformity with the provisions of this act, manufactured and issued the work of a foreign author, he shall possess and hold the same right to produce and offer such book for sale in the United States, which he now acquires relative to an American book, under the act granting and securing a copyright to American authors; Provided, That if such American publisher shall neglect, for the space of three months, to keep the book, so published by him, on sale, or obtainable at his publishing-house, then it may be imported or reprinted the same as might have been done before the passage of this act.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That articles in foreign newspapers, or contributions to foreign periodicals, shall not be entitled to be copyrighted under this act; but the foreign author of successive contributions, known as a serial, may obtain for such serial all the benefits of this act, whenever, upon the issue of the first number of said serial, he shall make an arrangement or contract with an American publisher for the issue of the future numbers of the said serial, each within one month, in the United States, according to the provisions of this act for the publication of books of foreign authors.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act contained shall prevent the importation and reprinting of the work of any foreign author who has not secured for himself the benefits of this act, in the same manner as the same is now in this country before the passage of this act.

After reading the "act," Mr. APPLETON stated that it was indorsed by Messrs. RANDOLPH, VAN NOSTRAND, SHELDON, and himself, but that Mr. EDWARD SEYMOUR dissented from the majority, and he was called on to read a minority report.

Mr. SEYMOUR, in this report, stated that he opposed the proposed act reluctantly, since the firm of which he was a member (Messrs. CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co.) emphatically indorsed the principles upon which the demand for an international copyright law was based, and that it had for years dealt with the foreign authors whose works it issues substantially as if such a law were actually in force. This measure, however, was in no sense an international copyright law; it was simply an act "to protect American publishers," and should be so entitled rather than "an act to grant copyright to foreign authors," as it claimed to be. It asked for publishers, as a class, legislation most extraordinary in character, entirely opposed to the spirit of the age, and such as they had no right to demand, save in contingencies which it was hardly possible could be forced upon them. He also called attention to the fact that the English publisher, under this very law, simply by securing an American partner, could get entire control of this market, and that the measure would therefore eventually operate just as injuriously to the interests of the American publishers and the American public as an unrestricted copyright bill would do. Other points in the bill, especially that while pretending to grant rights to English authors, it asked none in return for American authors, were also criticised in detail.

After Mr. SEYMOUR had completed the reading of his report, Mr. APPLETON read a statement in favor of the measure, and a general discussion then took place, which was participated in by Messrs. Putnam, Randolph, Holt, Taintor, Miller and others. Before the vote was taken, Mr. SEYMOUR stated that he wished it distinctly understood that a vote for the minority report committed no one against the principles of an International Copyright law. Such a vote was simply an expression that the bill reported by a majority of the Committee was not the one which the necessities of the case demanded.

A vote was then taken, and resulted nine for and five against the bill of the Committee. Messrs. OSGOOD and COLLINS declined to vote either way. A committee consisting of Messrs. W. H. APPLETON, D. VAN NOSTRAND and ISAAC E. SHELDON were then delegated to submit the bill to the Library Committee of Congress, and to urge its passage.

WOMEN IN THE PULPIT.

Rev. Dr. Cuyler's Case—Final Action of the Presbytery—A Compromise Amendment—No Censure Implied.

The Brooklyn Presbytery reassembled yesterday morning in the First Presbyterian Church, to proceed with the investigation into the charges against Rev. Dr. CUYLER for allowing Miss SMILEY to preach in his pulpit. The consideration of the minute of the preceding day was resumed. Debate continued up to recess, Elder and Ex-Mayor LAMBERT, of Dr. CUYLER'S Church, Rev. ALFRED TAYLOR and Rev. Mr. LEE taking part in it. At 3 P. M. the Presbytery assembled, and debate on the minute was resumed. A more harmonious feeling was manifested by the speakers, and a general desire shown to unite on some expression of opinion agreeable to all. After debate had lasted till nearly 6, Rev. Dr. CUYLER rose and made a speech, and a resolution was finally adopted, which is regarded as satisfying all parties. It recites that the Presbytery having been informed that a woman had preached in the pulpit of one of its churches, they recommend to all its ministers and churches an observance of the rule adopted by the General Convocation of the Presbyterian Church in 1832. This rule is to the effect that while associations of pious women for religious purposes were eminently deserving of approval, it was not expedient or desirous to encourage women publicly to address promiscuous audiences. With this expression of the sense of the Presbytery, the session then closed.

LOCAL AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Judge L. A. ANDERSON, of Georgia, is at Earle's Hotel.

Senator J. R. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, is at the Astor House.

Hon. F. L. LAFLIN, of Saugerties, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Adjt.-Gen. FRANKLIN TOWNSEND, of Albany, is at the St. James Hotel.

Commander LOWRY, of the United States Navy, is at the Everett House.

Gen. B. F. BRUCE, of the United States Army, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Lieut.-Gov. POND, of Wisconsin, and Gen. DIVEN, of Elmira, are at the Hoffman House.

The Harmonia Entertainement Society gave a masquerade at the Harmonie Rooms last evening.

The drum corps of the Fifth Regiment, commanded by Drum-Major BERCHET, gave its annual masquerade last night.

Judge R. HITCHCOCK, of Ohio; Hon. GEO. W. HANDEL, of Vermont; Hon. R. B. DENNIS, of Cleveland, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ex-Secretary of State HOMER A. NELSON, of Poughkeepsie, and Gov. MARSHALL JEWELL, of Connecticut, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Judge DANFORTH, of Troy; Hon. T. G. FORSTER, of Washington, and Rev. L. C. NEUMAN, of Philadelphia, are at the Sturtevant House.

Dr. COLTON will give another lecture and exhibition to-morrow afternoon, at the Cooper Institute, and will admit gentlemen as well as ladies.

A lecture upon "Replex Action" was delivered, yesterday afternoon, in the chapel of Rutgers Female College, by Rev. Dr. HULL, of Trinity Church, Brooklyn.

Rev. Dr. SAMUEL OSGOOD has accepted the temporary charge of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, in West Eleventh-street. He will assume his duties on Ash Wednesday.

A lecture was delivered, last evening, in the West Twenty-fifth-street Church, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, by Dr. J. H. VINCENT, entitled "The Model Husband."

Mrs. JARLEY'S wax works are to be exhibited at Association Hall this evening. The proceeds will be devoted to the St. Barnabas Free Reading-rooms, No. 308 Mulberry-street.

Prof. F. A. P. BARNARD will read a paper on "High-speed Engines" before the New-York Society of Practical Engineering, this evening, in the Geographical Rooms, Cooper Union.

The Columbia Yacht Club held a meeting last night to complete the arrangements for their annual ball to be held on Feb. 20, and to make an amendment to the by-laws of their Club.

The German Women's Verein in Aid of Widows and Orphans, held an annual meeting yesterday. The assets of the Society last year amounted to $13,120 99, the receipts to $4,937 85, the expenses, $4,273 86, leaving a balance of $13,784 86.

The 268 emigrant passengers of the steamer *Rhein*, having been detained at Quarantine twenty-four hours on account of the case of small-pox on board, were brought to the City yesterday.

Controller GREEN yesterday sent a Paymaster up-town to disburse $60,000 among the pipe-men. It is proper to say that this payment leaves no claims of any consequence due by the City on account of labor.

The civil jury calendar in the United States District Court was called by Judge BLATCHFORD yesterday, most of the cases being Custom-house suits. The Admiralty Term will commence the first Tuesday of next month.

Col. DANIEL STINSON has received the offer of a lot from the Green-Wood Cemetery Company for the interment of Gen. ANDERSON, whose body will arrive here shortly. The matter has been referred to the General's widow.

The first of the novelty course of lectures, entitled "Wife, Children, Home," was delivered, last evening, at Association Hall, by Rev. HENRY MARTIN SCUDDER. The lecturer enlivened his subject by several humorous anecdotes.

At 8½ o'clock last evening, a fire occurred in DIKERMAN & Co.'s hardware-store, No. 2,289 Third-avenue, caused by a clerk in the store dropping a lighted match among some oils and paints. Damage to stock and building, $3,000; insured for $16,000.

The Fourth Assembly District Republican Association met last evening, E. S. NEWANS in the chair. Executive, Finance, Patronage and Membership Committees were appointed for the present year. The roll of membership was revised and several new ones admitted.

A large number of the depositors in the Bowling-green Bank have signed a petition against the appointment of an assignee in bankruptcy, but as it is desirable to make a united effort in this direction before Saturday next, all depositors who have not signed are requested to call at the office of W. D. FRICKE, No. 28 Broadway.

Detective BEAME, of the Fourteenth Precinct, last evening arrested TIMOTHY MCCARTHY, of No. 179 Eldridge-street, charged with having been concerned with JOHN TULLY (at present in the Tombs) in smashing the window of the jewelry-store of LOUIS TOBIAS, No. 170 Bowery, and stealing $275 worth of jewelry, on Wednesday last.

In the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, CHAS. LOOMIS was convicted of petit larceny, and as Justice DOWLING was about to pass sentence, a young woman to whom the prisoner was engaged to be married stepped up and interceded for him. Justice DOWLING took the new state of facts into consideration, and remanded the prisoner.

The sixth annual ball of the Societe Culinaire Philanthropique, the membership of which is made up from among the French cooks of the City, was held at Irving Hall last night. The ball was a very crowded one, among the guests being the proprietors of all the leading hotels and restaurants of this City, as well as several from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Boston.

The Joint Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, Custom-house and warehouse proprietors, on revising the rates of storage, organized yesterday. Mr. JONATHAN STURGES being elected Chairman. The Custom-house Committee was directed to prepare a complete list of articles, and the warehousemen to affix rates of storage and labor thereto; after which the Committee as a whole will act upon the matter.

The Historical Society met last evening. Vice-President JAMES W. BEEKMAN in the chair. The Secretary acknowledged a valuable gift to the Society from JOHN DE WOLFE, consisting of the rare collection of works on Spanish history, belonging to the late Senator BUCKINGHAM SMITH. Mr. JAMES W. GERARD, Jr., read the paper of the evening, entitled "Nineveh and Recent Discoveries there in Connection with Jewish History," which was listened to with attention throughout.

BROOKLYN.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, PETER MCCORMICK was convicted of burglary, and sent to the Penitentiary for two years.

JOHN MCLAUGHLIN, in the Court of Sessions yesterday, pleaded guilty to larceny from the person and was sent to Sing Sing for five years.

Rev. H. R. NYE, the new pastor of the Church of Our Father, corner of Clermont and Atlantic avenues, will be installed on Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock.

WILLIAM HODGE, colored, yesterday pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sentenced to two years and six months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

MARGARET DEETHMAN was taken to the Third Precinct Station-house, yesterday morning, drunk, at 11 o'clock, and soon after died. Medical aid was called in, but it was too late.

JAMES ROONEY, convicted of assault and battery with intent to kill, was, yesterday, sentenced by Judge MOORE to seven years and six months' imprisonment in the State Prison.

Mr. BERGH has addressed a letter to the Common Council, complaining that the fines inflicted by the Justices of Kings County under the act for the prevention of cruelty to animals, have not been paid over to the Society.

In the City Court, Trial Term, before Judge NEILSON, yesterday, in the case of Messrs. OLENA & CRAIG against OWEN E. COONEY, to recover the value of liquors sold to the defendant in June, 1870, a verdict was returned for the plaintiffs for $684 85.

The regular meeting of the Republican General Committee was held last evening in the hall over the Post-office. SILAS P. DUTCHER presided. The only business transacted related to the reports of the Committee on contesting delegations from the First, Fifth, Twelfth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Wards, and from the town of New-Utrecht.

At the meeting of the Mechanics and Traders' Exchange yesterday, Messrs. John French, Wm. H. Hazzard, A. B. England, J. Van Riper, and Wm. J. Wright, the Committee on the proposed new building law, made their report and the same was adopted by sections, with but little argument on the part of the Association. The main new feature sought to be incorporated in this new act is as follows: To have no men appointed to the office of Building Inspectors who shall not have been at least ten years immediately previous to their appointment either a carpenter, mason, or an architect.

LONG ISLAND.

FREDERICK SAMPLE, a clerk in the employ of HIRAM U. RIVER, dealer in dry goods, Jamaica, was yesterday arrested on a charge of purloining his employer's goods and money.

Yesterday, the Trustees of the First Ward Public School served on the Board of Education of Long Island City, a copy of a petition on the part of the Roman Catholics against the reading of the Bible in the public schools.

EDWARD CONNER and STEPHEN PRIESTLY, of East New-York, the former a proprietor of the Howard Livery-stables, were yesterday arrested by Officer ADAMS, on complaint of WM. N. WILLIAMS, of Clarenceville, who alleges that they fired several shots through the windows of his house.

About two weeks ago, Mrs. FREDERICKS, a resident of Springfield, near Jamaica, saw a loaded wagon upset on the track of the South-side Railroad, near her house, and, with rare presence of mind, hoisted a red shawl on a pole, as a signal of danger for an express-train then about due there. Her sensible proceeding prevented a bad accident by bringing the express to a halt. On Monday, President FOX, of the North-side Railroad, sent her a check for $250, as a recognition of her good service.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Four soldiers quartered on David's Island, off New-Rochelle, on Saturday evening last, having failed to obtain permission to visit the village, attempted to get ashore on the ice, which gave way with them. Two were drowned, one succeeded in reaching the shore, and another managed to get upon an isolated piece of rock, from which he was rescued on Sunday morning, in an exhausted and almost insensible condition. The names of the soldiers who lost their lives were not ascertained.

The Committee on Legislation affecting the interests of East Chester have prepared bills to be submitted to a meeting this evening for approval, viz.: To abolish the Boston Post-road or Boulevard Commission; the White Plains and First-street, Mt. Vernon, Boulevard Commission; the Park Commissioners' act of 1870 and 1871, so far as the same relates to the town of East Chester; to amend the Town Hall bill, the Tax Receiver's bill, the Trustees of Public Lands bill, the West Mt. Vernon-avenue bill; to establish a Board of Audit on town bills, and to widen First-street at the depot.

STATEN ISLAND.

Mr. G. D. DORE has been nominated by the Reformers of Smithfield for the office of Supervisor.

On Monday evening the Republicans ratified the Reform ticket. The election takes place on the 13th instant.

Communication between Staten Island and New-York was almost suspended yesterday, in consequence of a dense fog and large quantities of floating ice in the Bay.

The ferry-boat *Middletown*, on her 8 o'clock trip, yesterday morning, from Staten Island, picked up a man named JAS. MAGUIRE, who was found in a small ten-foot boat imbedded in the ice. The man had started that morning from New-Brighton for Bergen Point, and was soon surrounded by ice, which carried him he knew not whither, owing to the dense fog.

NEW-JERSEY.

Councilman MARTIN, of Hoboken, is sick an attack of from paralysis.

The Paterson authorities have thus far been unable to decide upon the erection of a fire-alarm telegraph.

The expense of running the Orange public schools during 1871 was $32,732. The estimated expense for the present year is $20,000.

There was yesterday a large amount of ice in the Hudson River, and the Jersey City ferry-boats made their trips very irregularly.

The will of PETER NENNINGER, who committed suicide at Newark two weeks ago, has been admitted to probate. It represents $260,000.

GEORGE STAHL and AUGUST WITTE were yesterday placed on trial in the Hudson County Court, upon five indictments for burglary.

The caucus of the Republican members of the Newark Board of Excise has nominated C. C. TRELEASE, of the *Courier*, for President of the Board.

The expense of running the Police Department of Jersey City for six months has been $96,220. The expenses attached to the hospital, $12,962; salaries, $88,127; elections, $4,628; Health Department and Judges' salaries, $8,714.

The managers of the Newark Soldiers' Home have examined and dismissed the charges made against the Superintendent Major WALKENSHAW. It is claimed that New-Jersey is the only State which supports a soldiers' home.

By an examination of the accounts of ANCNIE HENDERSON, the absconding City Clerk of Paterson, he is found to have received $3,552 more than was ever turned into the hands of the City Treasurer, and is therefore a defaulter to that amount.

A fire broke out on Monday night in the clothing-store of MORGAN CONWAY, on Market-street, Newark. It was extinguished with a slight loss upon the building. Mr. CONWAY lost about $3,000 worth of stock by fire and water. The loss was covered by insurance.

A fire occurred, yesterday morning, in KELLER'S bakery, on William-street, Newark, originating in the bake-house and damaging the building to the amount of $1,500. The loss is covered by insurance. A sick woman was with difficulty removed from the building.

Mrs. CORNELIUS WALSH, wife of the Republican candidate for Governor, died at her residence, near Belleville, yesterday morning, from the result of an attack of paralysis received on Monday. The funeral will take place from St. Paul's M. E. Church, Newark, on Friday.

Gov. PARKER yesterday sent to the Senate the following additional nominations, which were confirmed; Supreme Court Judge, Joseph D. Bedle; Judge of Court of Errors, Amzi Dodd; Clerk of Supreme Court, B. F. Lee; County Prosecutors: Essex, G. M. Abeel; Middlesex, A. V. Schenck; Morris, F. A. De Mott; Mr. Armstrong to be Trustee of the State Normal School, in place of Joel Parker, Governor.

STUYVESANT
SAFE DEPOSIT CO.,
CORNER 3d-AVENUE AND 7th-STREET,
OPPOSITE 7TH REGIMENT ARMORY.
DIVIDE YOUR RISKS
This Company offers a new style of safe, made of 1¼ inch welded steel and iron, and inside the Company's vaults, at $75 and $100 per year.
DANIEL F. TYLER, Sec. EDW'D BRADLESTON, Pres.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Assyria	Feb. 7	New-York	Glasgow.
China	Feb. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Wyoming	Feb. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
City of New-York	Feb. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Feb. 10	New-York	Glasgow.
England	Feb. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Leipzig	Feb. 10	New-York	Bremen.
Pereire	Feb. 10	New-York	Havre.

FOR HAVANA.

Missouri	Feb. 8	New-York	Havana.
Tybee	Feb. 10	New-York	St. Dom'g.

Closing of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *Wyoming*, at 11:½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for double-paid letters, on Pier No. 46 North River, until 1:40 P. M....For Puerto Plata San Domingo, Samana, &c., by the *Tybee*, at 2 P. M.

THURSDAY.

For Havana, Nassau and the West Indies, by the *Missouri*, at 2 P. M., with a supplementary mail, for double-paid letters only, on Pier No. 4 North River, until 3 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship South America, from Rio Janeiro.—Edward Bement, H. W. Walker, Jos. Maxwell.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:03 | Sun sets......5:25 | Moon rises..6:15

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..6:39 | Gov. Island..7:28 | Hell Gate..8:55

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Feb. 6.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Thuringia, (N. G.,) Meier, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Assyria, (Br.,) Smith, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Volunteer, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; W. P. Clyde, Scott, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Washington & Co.

Ship Ladoga, Willey, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Tempo, (Ital.,) Micheloni, Cork for orders, A. P. Agresta; Phoceen, (Fr.,) Avecque, Bordeaux, Boyd & Hincken; McGilvery, Nickels, Matanzas, Cuba, R. P. Buck & Co.; Bangverean, (Br.,) Rubinson, Montevideo via Pensacola, Crandall, Bertaux & Co.; Drawvig Louise, (Norw.,) Larsen, Queenstown or Falmouth, Tetens & Bockman; Sirene, (Ger.,) Rheutel, St. Nazaire, Funch, Edye & Co.; Neland, (Norw.,) Fallaksen, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.; R. W. Griffiths, (Br.,) Drummond, Matanzas, James E. Ward & Co.

Schrs. Britannia, (Br.,) Ray, Halifax, N. S., Moss & Ward; Lottie J. Sparrow, Tumey, Baracoa, R. J. Wenberg; Patriot, (Br.,) Thomas, Port Elizabeth, C. G. H., George F. Bulley; Franklin, Clark, Indianola, Texas, Tupper & Beattie; Ida Birdsall, Johnson, Charleston, S. C. Evans, Ball & Co.; Katie Ranger, Martin, Jacksonville, Fla., Van Brunt & Bro.; Mattie E. Toben, Aldredge, Fernandina, Fla., Van Brunt & Bro.

Arrived.

Steam-ship South America, Tinklepaugh, Rio Janeiro Jan 14, Pernambuco 20th and St. Thomas 27th, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison. Had fine weather up to Feb. 3; in the Gulf Stream had a heavy gale from W. S. W., lasting 24 hours; stove starboard wheel-house.

Steam-ship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah Feb. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Robert Lowden.

Steam-ship Magnolia, Palmer, Savannah Feb. 3, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Becket, Charleston Feb. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Zodiac, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Walker, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Ashland, Moore, Fernandina Feb. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Ship Black Prince, (of London,) Inglis, Yokohama Oct. 18, with tea to E. W. Corlies & Co. Jan. 20, lat. 14 N., lon. 50 W., spoke ship Durham, (of London,) from Calcutta, for New-York.

Bark John E. Holbrook, Leavitt, Cardenas 15 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co. Had strong N. winds the entire passage; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Jasper, Webber, St. Croix, Teneriffe, 36 ds., with mdse. to Yates & Porterfield. Had fine weather up to lat. 32 N., from thence strong variable gales.

Bark Hesperus, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Whitlock, Havana 10 ds., with sugar to master.

Bark Firdar, (Norw.,) Johnson, Seville 42 ds., with cork, &c., to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Catharine, (Swe.,) Anderson, Malaga 42 ds., with fruit to F. Grund & Cerero.

Bark Andaman, (of Bath,) Frazier, Palermo 62 ds., with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.—vessel to master.

Bark Nictaux, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Slocomb, Rotterdam 69 ds., via St. Thomas 15 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Yaque, (N. G.,) Torsen, Porto Plata 28 ds., with hides, &c., to Beyerbach & Schultze.

Brig Orbit, Nash, Cienfuegos 24 ds., with sugar to Latasa & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Brig Edith, Crowley, Minititlan, Mexico, 30 ds., with cedar and mahogany to Maitland, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Brig Lizzie Wyman, (of Newcastle, Me.,) Hopkins, Salt River, Ja., 24 ds., with logwood to S. DeCordova—vessel to B. F. Metcalf.

Brig Pathfinder, (of Digby, N. S.,) Cousins, Buenos Ayres 71 ds., with hides, &c., to Heney & Parker.

Brig Telegraph, (N. G.,) Meyer, Rio Grande 60 ds., with hides, &c., to Dowley, Comers & Co.—vessel to C. Tobias & Co.

Schr. Lettie Linwood, (of Harwich,) Eldridge, San Blas 20 ds., with cocoanuts to N. E. & G. W. Nickerson—vessel to master. Feb. 2, off Chincoteague, spoke schr. Edith B. Everman, from —, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Henry Clay, Graham, St. Stephen, N. B., 21 ds., with lath to Simpson, Clapp & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Wm. R. Knighton, Knighton, Old Providence 27 ds., with cocoa-nuts, cotton, &c., to Jos. Eneas—vessel to master.

Schr. Jas. A. Brown, (of Fall River,) Collins, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to Spence, Montague & Co.

Schr. Helen M. Simmons, (of Provincetown,) Bush, Port-au-Prince 16 ds., with logwood to H. Becker & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. Alice G. Grace, Holbrook, Dix Island, with stone to H. W. Loud & Co. The A. G. G. is at Hart's Island.

Schr. Mary L. Compton, Rogers, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, light, W. S. W.; foggy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 6.—Arr. steamer Oriental, from Savannah; brigs Jennie A. Cheney, from Rio Grande; G. T. Winsor, from Turk's Island; bark Woodbine, from Buenos Ayres.

Below schr. Etta, from Azua.

LEWES, Del., Feb. 6.—The revenue-cutter Colfax reports the bark Mary, from Palermo, got on point of Henlopen: the cutter hauled her off and towed her into the Breakwater.

Arr. ship Asia, from Hamburg; schrs. Ann Eliza, New-York, for Baltimore; Ocean Traveler, Harry Landell, Horatio Nichols and Exertion, from New-York; A. J. Bentley, Baltimore, for New-Haven, Conn.; Archer and Reeves, Mobile, for Providence.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—The steamer Yazoo, from Havana, arrived at this port at 10 o'clock this morning.

Naval.

The United States frigate Ticonderoga left Pernambuco Jan. 16 for Rio Janeiro, from thence would go to the Coast of Africa; United States survey-ship Hassler left same date for Rio Janeiro, from thence would go up the Straits.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 6.—The National line steam-ship France, Capt. Thompson, from New-York Jan. 27, arrived at this port today and proceeded for Liverpool.

BREST, Feb. 6.—The General Transatlantic steam-ship Ville de Paris, Capt. Surmont, from New-York Jan. 27, arrived at this port at 5 A. M. today and proceeded for Havre.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY.
A special meeting of the stockholders of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said Company, in the City of Topeka, in Kansas, on FRIDAY, Feb. 23, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking a contract to build the railroad of the Wichita and South-western Railroad Company; also of taking a lease of said railroad.
CHAS. W. PIERCE,
Sec'y A., T. & S. Fe R. R. Co.
Dated Jan. 22, 1872.

BURGLARS FOILED.
Most important invention of the age. Lillie's new Powder-charged Self-defending Safes. Banks using them have discharged watchmen, extinguished lights and recommended them as burglar proof.
MANUFACTURED BY
LEWIS C. LILLIE,
No. 46 Bridge-st., Newark, N. J.

HOTEL GARNI FOR SALE.
For sale, the lease, furniture and good-will of a first-class family hotel, situated near and above Union-square, now doing a good paying business; house is four story, 80 feet front; rent, $8,000 per annum. The above hotel is now filled and in perfect running order. Full particulars from
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WARREN RANGE.
FIRST PREM. AM. INST. '71.
Double Elevated Oven, Warming Closet, Broiling Door, Fender Guard, Dumping and Shaking Grate, Direct Draft. FULLER, WARREN & CO.,
No. 236 Water-st., New-York.

A NOTARY PUBLIC ALWAYS IN—Also, Special Commissioner for every State, and Passport Agent. Legal documents prepared in English or Spanish. F. L. KING, Counsellor-at-law, No. 363 Broadway.